

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922.

NUMBER 10

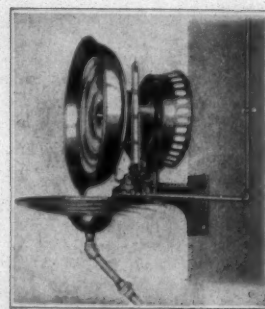


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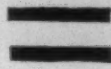
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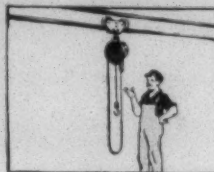




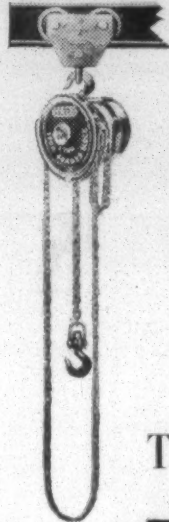
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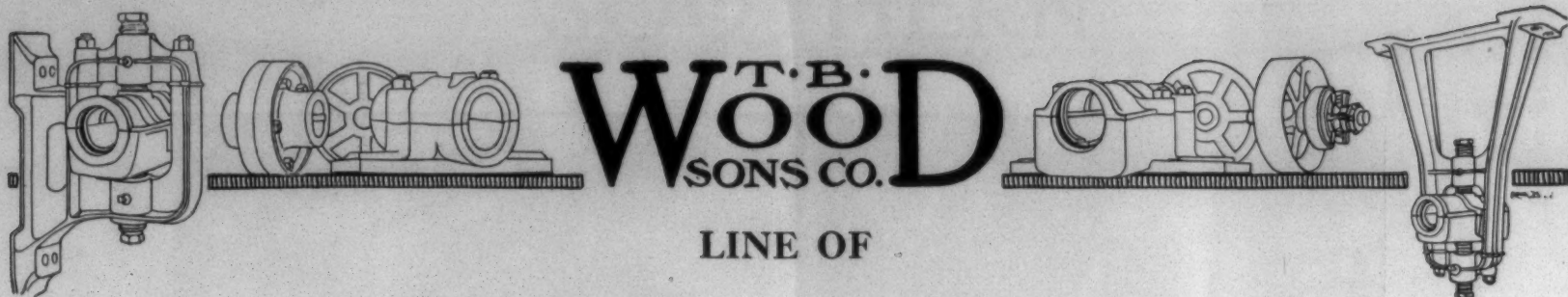
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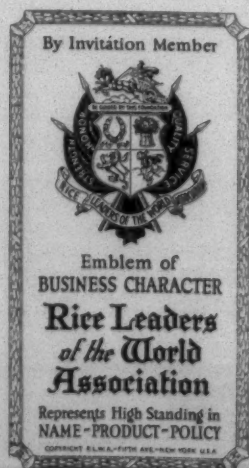
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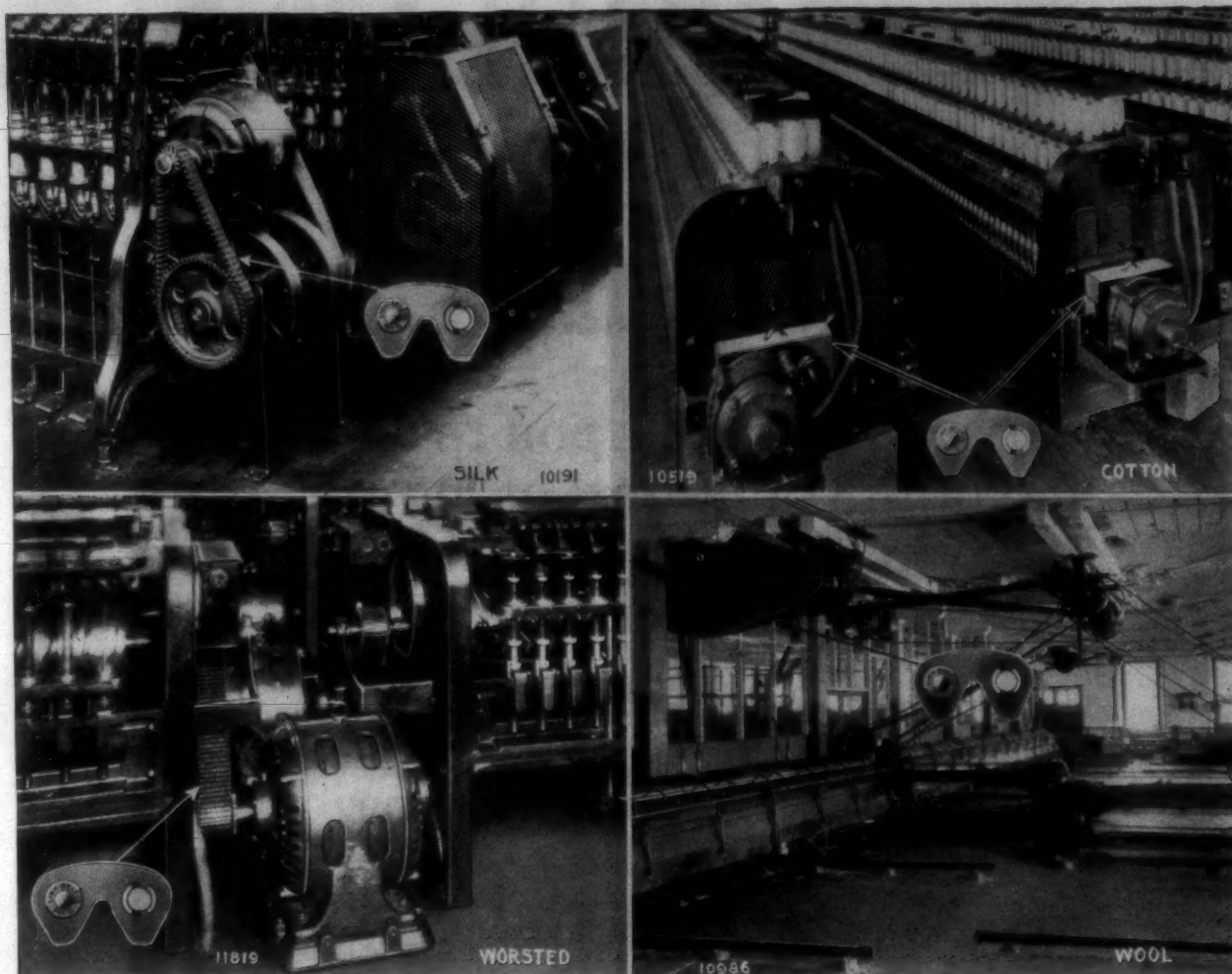
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XXIV.

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## Making the Small Mill Pay

(By Henry D. Martin.)

Making a small coarse goods mill pay is the problem of the man with limited means. Even the man with large means has his troubles with the same undertaking. Quite a number of would-be successful manufacturers want to start on a small scale and wonder how they can get started. To this end parties looking up these things are constantly seeking information from their personal friends, textile machine shops and expert mill men whose attentive ear they may be able to reach in confidence.

The size of the small mill usually talked about ranges from one thousand spindles up to five thousand, or it may be a weaving plant with only two to fifty looms. It may be a yarn mill or it may have a complement of looms. Another plant may have looms only. Sometimes certain parties will be several years getting information together and finally drop the matter. Others are more earnest and make a quick start. Some of these mills succeed very well while others are soon scrapped or auctioned off to some other manufacturing enthusiast.

In order to make a very small mill pay, the man starting same must be a thoroughly practical man along some line of goods which meet with ready demand and which can be made in this small mill. He must also be willing to work hard himself; as he will not be able to engage other skilled men to help him. He will be obliged to content himself with being the "whole push." He will truly be his "own boss," but he must also be his own worker and self-starter. He must also take his losses along with the possible profits. The size of his mill venture will vary and have very old machinery or the latest and best new machinery. Both of the above will depend entirely upon the size of his means, or the strength of his credit. The success of same will depend upon the value of his all-around and combined ability.

Tangibly illustrating our talk in passing a few cases of successful ventures may be mentioned in particular. A gentleman of excellent weaving ability decided to strike out for himself. He started with two very poor second-hand looms that were almost given to him. This was about twenty years ago. He now has a plant of two thousand looms complete with carding and spinning to supply his yarn needs.

This plant has been one of the most successful ventures ever started. It covers about thirty acres of floor space. This plant has always succeeded because the captain of the business has never given up working himself. It graduated long ago from the coarse goods lines made at first, into the range of the finest dress goods which can be manufactured.

Three other gentlemen who were good designers and weavers, each got into debt for a dozen looms or so, and now each man owns a respectable-size mill. All are making different lines of goods on a much smaller scale than some of the largest manufacturers are doing, and yet all of these ventures are succeeding well. One is operating day and night.

Two other men started together with a capital of five thousand dollars. One was a good dyer; the other was a good salesman. They started with less than fifty looms. Later they were actually given over one hundred old looms for hauling them away from a mill which was putting in automatic looms. Although this occurred over thirty years ago, it is said the same old looms are still running and making a leading line of fine shirtings and dress goods. Meantime the plant has grown to be upwards of a five-thousand loom plant.

The above ventures have proven successful notwithstanding the fact that some men have since started large mills all equipped with the latest new and improved machinery to make fine goods and all covered with ample backing to pay cash prices, and all amounting to over a million dollars in each case, but failed to be successful. Everything looked promising at first, but the men who built and started them are not now connected with them. It is said that some of the men even died of fright caused by their failures!

But how about the very small coarse goods mill? First, we will take a one-man yarn plant having an average of say two thousand spindles. Let us suppose that this mill is equipped as follows:

- 1 combination opener picker.
- 1 finisher lapper.
- 10 revolving flat cards.
- 12 deliveries drawing.
- 1 slubber 10x5-in., 56 spindles.
- 2 intermediate 8x5-in., 104 spindles.

- 2000 spindles, 1 7-8-in. rings.
- 1 spooler, 100 spindles.
- 3 twistors, 3 to 4 1-2 in. spindles.
- 1 expansion reel, 54 to 72-ins.
- 2 winders.
- 2 rope twisting machines.
- 6 braiders to braid clothes lines.

What is the range of goods which can be manufactured with the above simple equipment? Properly managed this small mill should turn off upwards of ten thousand pounds of any one or more of the coarse yarns per week, as follows:

1. Mop yarns, all sizes.
2. Wrapping twines, all sizes and color.
3. Carpet yarns, all sizes, and any color.
4. Rope, most all sizes.
5. Clothes lines, all sizes.
6. Garden and other small lines.
7. Coarse sweater yarns, any color.
8. Other coarse knitting yarns, any color.
9. Candle wicking.
10. Coarse crochet yarns, and size, in any color.
11. Calking yarns.
12. Automobile cleaning wastes.
13. Carded slivers for woolen mills, in any size and any color.
14. Tinselled twines.
15. Towel filling yarns.
16. Silence table cloth filling yarns, and so forth.

This same mill with the addition of a few looms can make the following goods:

1. Grain bags.
2. Towels.
3. Mop cloths.
4. Rugs.
5. Filter cloths.
6. Cement bags.
7. Table silence cloth.
8. Bed spreads.
9. Portieres, and so forth.

With the addition of a few knitting machines the following goods can be made:

1. Sweaters.
2. Sport coats.
3. Beef and ham bags.
4. Golf stockings.
5. Working gloves.
6. Sport skirts.
7. Sport caps.
8. Bathing suits.
9. Slippers, and so forth.

Enough has been said to show that even a simple coarse goods small mill can make a larger variety of goods than the average man realizes. If a man has a special ability along the line of the manufacture of one or more of any of the

above lines, and if he can sell his goods, and also has the indomitable spirit, the chances are that he will make good—if making good can be made at all anywhere. With the addition of a raw-stock dyeing equipment the range of work which can be colored increases the market scope.

While sport goods must have the artistic novelty for which the trade stands open everywhere with open doors. One little concern now operating a small plant with six knitting machines making ladies' stockings. They are well made, attractively designed and properly finished. No care is being spared to make a straight-way expansive reputation. Special attention is being given to pattern, sizes, color effects so as to make a harmonious arrangement which offers an appealing demand for these goods. The result will be that the two men who have risked their all in this venture will soon be obliged to double their plant. Although both have worked in large mills, this small plant is a big responsibility to them. It is the "biggest mill" that ever occupied their whole attention. If their working capacity holds out with their courage and ability they will soon have a sizeable factory. The big thing to do is to make as much as possible of one or two kinds of goods. Too many different lines might not pay in a small mill.

A great many men can make goods but cannot sell them. Selling the product is the all-important mastery of the game. And vice-versa, the selling man can sell, but cannot always manufacture. The best combination, if a man can stand partnership or corporate dealings, is that combination which covers both selling ability and manufacturing ability. Two men starting together, one of whom is a good manufacturer and the other being a good selling agent, will doubtless be more successful than one man who struggles along on a one-legged business combination.

There is another important bearing upon the business of even a small mill. This is the matter of cost-finding and which is embraced more fully by what is properly called the business end of the manufacturing. A small plant cannot afford an expert cost-finding clerk. The manufacturing head in the small plant must also combine his manufacturing ability with that of

(Continued on page 24.)



## LONG DRAFT SPINNING

(By E. Dean Walen, before National Association of Cotton Mfrs.)

In the textile industry it has long been known that roller drafting and ring spinning in which the yarn is drawn and twisted at the same time. The reason apparently is that the twist in mule spinning controls the movement of the fibres, whereas roller drafting controls only a small per cent of fibres. Hence, if some method of fibre control could be devised for roller drafting which would control a greater percentage of fibres, the yarn would not only be more even, but the draft could be increased to produce a considerable saving in roving cost.

(Mr. Walen then exhibited a photograph to illustrate the great variety of lengths which occur in a sample of so-called one-inch cotton.)

With the ordinary drafting rollers employed in spinning, it might be possible to set as close as one inch, or it may be a fair assumption to believe that all fibres one inch and longer were positively guided or controlled during the drafting. If such were the case, which is a liberal allowance, only 18 per cent of the fibres are positively drafted, whereas the remaining 82 per cent are floating to a small or great degree. It might be explained that this cotton was somewhat uneven, and that more even cottons and the longer American cottons show a greater per cent of fibres under control, sometimes running as high as 50 per cent.

The more recent investigations have attempted by lightweight middle rolls and belts to increase the number of fibres guided. A very close setting and a very small pressure on the middle roll is used. Referring to the photograph again, the new setting of the very light middle roll is 11-16 inch, which increased the percentage of controlled fibres from 18 to 55 per cent of the total. This increase is not so great in the case of the more even cottons, but it is fundamentally correct to control more fibres and in order to produce a more even yarn, for it is known that our present system of drafting in itself produces an uneven product due to lack of sufficient fibre control. It remains to be proven whether the proper mechanical contrivances have been devised to fulfill this basic principle.

The first system which we read of as being at all successful for long draft spinning is the Casablanca system, which employs revolving bands in place of the middle roll. The bands revolve at a rate determined by the speed of roll, which may be thought of as being the middle roller. The bands extend nearly to the nip of the front rolls and exert a light pressure on the sliver and cause the rear end of the fibres to be guided. The system has been modified to some extent to apply to short and long fibres. (Mr. Walen exhibited several photographs to illustrate adaptations of the system.)

A plate is sometimes used, but if the drag on this plate is too much, rolls may be substituted. It is not quite certain when one should use

an under plate or rolls, as this is probably influenced by the cotton, draft and other variables.

The disadvantages of the system are briefly referred to by J. E. Lees in the January 14, 1922, issue of the "Textile Recorder," in which he says in part:

"The advantages claimed by the Casablanca system are that in spite of a much higher draft, a better thread is obtained. Owing to the higher draft a must coarser rove can be used, therefore effecting a great saving in the card room in cost of production. The roller setting has a greater margin of safety if the cotton comes longer or shorter than against ordinary roller system.

"While agreeing with the claim of a decreased cost of production, I am not yet thoroughly satisfied that their claim to a better yarn will be established. I must, however, admit that the short time we have had this system in work we have found the quality of yarn quite up to our usual standard as obtained by ordinary roller drafting. The yarn, I might say, is in fact about 5 to 10 per cent stronger. We have spun our 36s and 38s twist on the Casablanca system from an intermediate bobbin (single roving) of a 1-8 hank; the ordinary system has required a five hank.

"Now, this invention, like all other inventions, has, along with its advantages, certain disadvantages. We find in practice that there is a larger quantity of loose fibre about the machines, and much of this short fibre clings to the can-bars and to the middle rollers. This necessitates more frequent scouring of rollers, and, instead of scouring through twice a year, I certainly think that to ensure good and satisfactory work we should have to scour at least six times a year. As you can see, if the saw flutes on the bottom middle roller get made up with cotton, the driving power of this roller decreases, with the result that the leathers are not being driven forward at a constant speed, and this creates uneven yarn. The scouring of the frames with the Casablanca system occupies a great deal longer time, the leathers which are fastened round the bottom middle rollers are disturbed from their position. All the apparatus in which the top middle roller and the top leather runs occupies time in dismantling, and a great deal more time is taken up in refitting these top fixings and threading the leathers through the special apparatus.

"Another disadvantage is that the weight which is carried by the top middle roller is very much greater than that of the ordinary roller drafting system, and special wheels will probably have to be fitted in the headstocks of the frames, or otherwise we may expect constant stoppages through worn-out and broken wheels.

"Finally, taking the advantages of this system and setting against them the disadvantages, I consider that it is a considerable step forward. The system has, I believe, made considerable progress on the Continent."

(Continued on Page 10.)

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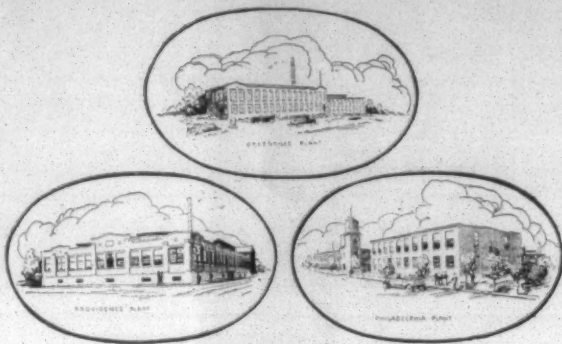
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## COTTON FINISHING

The development of the finishing trades, perhaps like that of most others, may be looked for in two parallel lines—economic and artistic.

On the artistic side the finishers' productions are limited by the tastes of the consumer no less than by discoveries of dye-stuffs and other inventions of the chemists, factors for the most part beyond his control. The general trend of progress in cotton finishing is, however, not difficult to delineate; and it is probable that a mill one by one, indicating in a general way where, and for what purpose, general process is being amended, and pointing out where possible the direction in which improvements are desirable.

The beginning of any finishing works is the bleach house or croft. It is here that the foundation is laid for all subsequent work. But since the specification for a good bleach is little more or less than the elimination of all impurity from the cotton cellulose, and since this result is readily obtainable with average modern plant, progress must necessarily be economic only. The cutting down of bleaching costs is largely centered in the increased efficiency of the boiling plant. It is the constant effort of the progressive bleacher to make his kiers do better work in a shorter time. A recent invention claims to have effected many economies by the adoption of an intermittent circulation system. By this means liquor is forcibly withdrawn from the bottom of the kier, with the result that the piled cloth sinks closely to the bottom grid. In causing the liquor to enter at the top the cloth naturally expands again. Penetration is quicker, whilst the unevenness due to plaiting down, is largely obviated. It cannot yet be said that the system is ideal for all classes of goods, but, coupled with the returning to the kier of waste steam from the heating coils, it marks a substantial improvement in anything before attained.

A departure from the normal routine of bleaching is being worked on the Continent. Several firms have patented processes which have a common fundamental idea. Cloth is completely whitened by treatment with successive reagents whilst lying in a kier or other suitable vessel. Whilst excellent results are being obtained on colored woven cloth and similarly lightly-treated goods, the bleach will probably have to be improved before it is fit for dyed styles or high-class work in general.

The search for a capable mechanical plaiter-down continues. It has not been difficult to devise plaiters for ordinary work about a croft, but a machine capable of replacing human labor for plaiting down inside a circular-pressure kier has not yet been invented. This question assumes considerable importance in view of progressive ideas on education and the curtailment of boy labor available in the croft.

Mercerized goods have, of course, definitely established themselves as an ordinary finish of the trade, but

though much of the progress made since Mercer's day has been of a mechanical nature, the subject is now engaging the attention of physicists, for it is clear that much more lustre can be imparted to cotton than is, in fact, produced by the ordinary process. Complete mercerization only takes place with complete penetration, always very difficult of accomplishment and doubly so when output is a parallel consideration. Finishers engaged in mercerizing have hitherto concentrated too much on production. The cards for the future are in the hands of the producer of the most lustrous finish.

Some progress has been made with regard to penetration by a mechanical arrangement by which the caustic soda is sucked through the cloth during its passage in the lye box. Excellent results are said to be obtained. The whole problem is, however, by no means fully investigated.

A development of mercerizing has provided the outstanding novelty of the last decade. Its resources have, as yet, only been tapped to an inconsiderable extent. One refers to the Swiss permanent organic finish whereby mercerized cloth is subjected to the action of strong sulphuric acid. The process is capable of many variations. Consideration of tension, speed of running, the replacement of sulphuric acid by other cellulose solvents, etc., all play a part in the final appearance of the goods. Add to these the fact that, by printing suitable resists, the acid bath can be made to function locally only, and it is clear that the exploitable field for a finish of this description is immense. An actual permanency of finish is obtained, and one which can be colored in almost any desired way.

Piece dyeing is so dependent on color supply and color novelty that it has not changed in any noteworthy particular for years. The general trend is to forsake the loose dye for the fast, and the number of dyers engaged upon the production of the fastest styles is steadily on the increase. This, however, involves little or no change in plant, for the universal jigger is used as much as ever. Perhaps the only difficulty of note remaining unsolved is the penetration question. Attempts at under-the-liquor work, special squeezing arrangements and the like, have not shown any particular efficiency. The cooperation of first-class bleachers solves most of the dyers' troubles before they arrive. For the rest, the color maker issues elaborate handbooks.

In color printing a momentous change is gradually taking place. It is not too much to assert that the future of printing lies in the rapid ager. Long, continuous steaming is a tedious process; still more was the old "cottage" steamer. The dyestuffs manufacturers can now produce almost any class of color with the exception of the alizarines, capable of fixation by one passage through the rapid ager. The saving of time and money is considerable.

The construction of these machines is undergoing a metamor-



phosis. Where previously the tendency was towards elaboration of design, it has been recently shown by Reinking, and in a most conclusively way, that thoroughly moist steam and plenty of it, is the essential of almost all reactions which occur within the machine, not only for various colors but for so widely different a print for instance, as aniline black. Our conception of printing has been profoundly altered during the last few years by the rapidity with which the fixation of dyestuffs can be made to take place, together with the ever-increasing beauty and fastness of the shades thus produced.

On the mechanical side it has long been the desire of printers to dispense with the cumbersome lapping, greys, and blankets which are part of the normal equipment of a machine. The problem has been partially solved by the introduction of a rubber cylinder in the place of the cast iron and the invention of special washing tackle to absorb the excess of color from the cylinder, returning it dry to take the cloth again at the end of the revolution. Whatever may have been the success of this substitution up to now, it is certain that the elimination of all packings and blankets is by far the most desirable improvement which can be effected for the printing machines.

The actual driving of the machine has lately been very much improved by adaptation of a variable speed gear operating by means of an oil flow. The motor which controls this flow can be driven from any convenient shafting, and the resultant speed of the printing machine can be varied within the widest conceivable limits with the greatest regularity.

The completion of block printing, which no roller machine could meet on equal terms for furniture and other styles, is being challenged by a particularly skilful adaptation of the surface printing machine. The whole pattern can be disengaged by the movement of a single lever. Speed and color feed are alike excellent, and it only remains for someone to invent a cheap method of pattern cutting for the machine to produce a really first-class imitation of block work at fraction of the cost.

An extension of the use of surface printing may be confidently anticipated in the near future. The initial cost of the machine is still rather high.

Something has already been said about the actual finish imparted to goods. Mercerizing and the Swiss finish remains the only two permanent effects which can be produced.

The remaining temporary finishes which can be applied consist of filling and calendaring or beetling. Substances added to the cloth in order to impart a feel or handle have varied very slightly of recent years. Calendaring, since the invention of Mr. Schreiner, has only undergone minor modification. By means of different Schreiner lines and temperatures in combination with more exact damping finishes are being constantly improved. Much research of a casual nature has taken place in calendaring without having produced an epoch-marking im-

provement, as did the Schreiner calendar. On the whole, however, the tendency of finishes is towards simplification. Public taste is improving even in Indian and Asiatic markets. There is a keener demand for cloths which look and feel good. This cannot be met by calendar lustre and back filling. On the mechanical side hot-air tentering frames can be much improved for economy of running, whilst mechanical tenters-in or guiders have not yet reached perfection.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

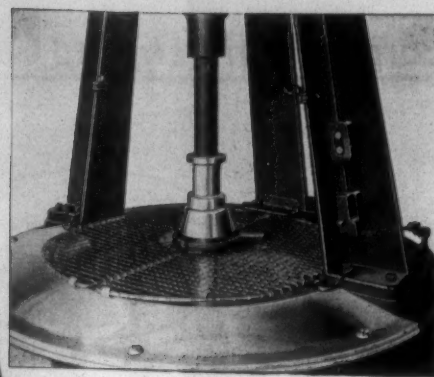
#### Belgian Textile Situation Good.

The Bergian raw-flax market has shown an upward tendency during the past month owing to small stocks and to increased buying by French and Belgian spinners. Some labor shortage is noted in scutching establishments because fall plowing is now going on and labor continues to move toward northern France. Flax-yarn prices have lately shown marked strength as a result of considerable foreign buying, principally from Switzerland, Spain, Holland, Italy, and France. The flax-yarn business has been slightly less active since early October; in general mills are working at capacity, but some spindles are idle through lack of operatives. Orders for linen goods for delivery before the middle of 1923 are being placed with difficulty.

Belgian cotton spinners are likewise well occupied, and although receiving less current business they are now fully occupied for some months ahead. Barring unforeseen movements in the American raw-cotton market or a decline of the franc note, it is expected that the price of cotton yarn made from American fiber will greatly exceed current quotations. Idle spindleage around Braine-l'Alleud in Brabant varies from 10 to 20 per cent on account of the acute labor shortage. Most of the cotton weaving mills have orders that will keep them busy until well into next year, and, because of this advanced booking, recently experienced difficulty in securing large American towel contracts. The volume of business in East Indian cotton is increasing on account of falling prices resulting from the favorable settlement of the near eastern difficulty.

The raw-cotton market in Ghent is usually dependent on price fluctuations in New York. The volume of business lately has been larger, especially on the East Indian staple, liberal buying having taken place after the publication of the official American crop report. In general, however, spinners are not committing themselves to forward purchases but are confining their buying to immediate needs. Direct imports of American cotton into Ghent during September were only 200 bales, but 3,320 bales were received at Antwerp, the total value being 5,280,000 francs.

At Antwerp merinos have lately shown 10 to 15 per cent price advances, and there is a lack of fine quality wools in stock, total stocks in this city on September 30 amounting to 25,800 bales.—Commerce Re-



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The Guards prevent access to the basket but permit free access of air and clear view of interior.

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Tolhurst Automatic Safety Guards can be obtained at a small additional cost with new Extractors, and are easily attached to those now in use.

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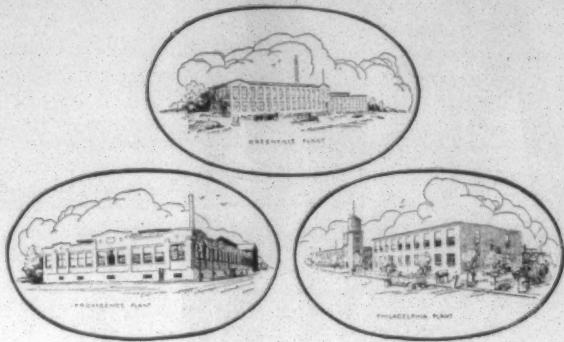
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A folder, describing in detail the Tolhurst Automatic Safety Guards, will be mailed free to those requesting it.



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Providence R. I.

New York Office.

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO

Greenville S. C.



Philadelphia Pa.

72 Leonard St.

### Long Draft Spinning.

(Continued from Page 6.)

We have available a series of tests made at Barcelona on the Casablanca system and the ordinary system. These tests indicate a slightly superior yarn for the Casablanca system and the long draft used indicate a cheaper manufacturing process.

The difficulties with the leather belt and the cleaning caused other investigators to look toward lightweight small rolls. Such a system is known as the Gibello-Palazzo. This system has two rolls as top rolls for the middle roll. These rolls are small, and the forward one is the lighter of the two. In this way the fibres are partially guided. It is claimed that when using 7-8 inch to 1 1-8 inch cotton the draft may be increased from 7 to 22 on this system and 30 on combed work. (Revue de La Filature et du Tissage.) In this discussion the author assumes that the shortest fibre is 7-8 inch and the author assumes that the shortest fibre is 718 inch and the longest 1 1-8-inch, but it is not known to us that such an even cotton exists. There are no disadvantages listed, yet there must be complications due to weight of rolls, weight of clearer rolls, etc., with relation to the kind of work run and the settings and drafts.

Another modification was a tape running over two rolls similar to the Gibello-Palazzo system.

The author has had a very limited experience with the Cessoni-Lerussi system, which is similar to the Gibello-Palazzo system, excepting the middle bottom roll is very small, and there is only one top roll, which is small in diameter and light in weight.

(Mr. Walen showed photographs illustrating an end section of a frame using this system, as well as an actual installation, indicating the changes necessary in the gearing to produce the longer drafts and the small middle rolls.

The weight of the top roll has a very important influence upon the work. It should be light enough to allow the work to slip through and at the same time sufficiently heavy to regulate the speed of slippage of fibres.

(Another photograph showed a table giving manufacturers recommendations of hank roving, yarn numbers, draft and weight of top roll for the several cottons).

The weight of the top roll is influenced also by the settings, the draft and the weight of the roving, as the roll should be lighter with a reduced setting and also an increased draft. The roll should be heavier for a heavier roving.

The weight of roll, draft, setting, etc., are in a very delicate balance, since the weight of the middle roll should be constant. If the roll is too heavy for the work in question, it must be set wider, and if it is set wider the draft should be reduced.

Great care must be taken to have even roving, for the impulse given the top roll makes a difference in the evenness of the yarn, and the unevenness of the roving causes a varying impulse of the roll.

The roll must also be kept very clean, and since no clearers can be used in connection with the top

middle roll, this difficulty must be contended with at an additional expense and more rigid supervision of the room, and perhaps in American mills the possibility of more help.

The fibres have a tendency to lick and to cause more end breakage, and the amount of fly was apparently increased.

With the equipment which we had the best yarn was made using conventional settings and drafts, but in justice to the idea (it must be admitted that the mechanical execution of the machine parts was distinctly inferior, due to unfamiliarity with this general type of machinery. We feel certain that with good machinery, the proper draft could have been used.

Apart from the question of quality, the question of machinery costs and reduction of machinery schedule is interesting and well worth the thought as well as the trial by careful manufacturers. The tables given in photographs 10 and 11 are typical of the differences which could exist between a mill using short drafts or regular systems and one using long drafts.

### Monthly Report of Japan Cotton Spinners' Association for August.

We have on hand the Monthly Report of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association, including monthly returns of the spinning and weaving mills of the Association for July, 1922.

This shows working spindles for July, 1922, as reported by sixty-two mills as follows:

Ring spindles .....	4,019,070
Mule spindles .....	42,694

Total .....	4,061,764
-------------	-----------

Av. working days per month.	27.3
-----------------------------	------

Av. working hours per day....	21.11
-------------------------------	-------

Average count of yarn:

Ring spindles .....	20.7
---------------------	------

Mule spindles .....	25.9
---------------------	------

Yarn produced: Kwan\*

Ring Spindles .....	9,000,709
---------------------	-----------

Mules pindles .....	46,548
---------------------	--------

Total .....	9,047,257
-------------	-----------

Average per day per spindle.

Ring spindles .....	90.7
---------------------	------

Mule spindles .....	36.6
---------------------	------

Cotton consumed, Kwan

10,237,350
------------

Cotton fly .....	1,218,535
------------------	-----------

Waste yarn .....	79,700
------------------	--------

Number of hands.

Male .....	41,660
------------	--------

Female .....	134,605
--------------	---------

Av. wages per day per hand: Yen†

Male .....	1.572
------------	-------

Female .....	1.264
--------------	-------

Note: †The present quotation on the yen is 48c; \*A kwan is 8.26 lbs.

—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

### Dominican Republic Market for Burlap Bags.

There is a market for sugar bags and also those used in sacking cocoa beans in the Dominican Republic. Two hundred thousand sugar bags, to contain 110 pounds and 240 pounds of raw sugar, are needed for next year. The same number of bags is also needed for the local cocoa crop, these bags usually holding about 150 pounds of beans each. (Consul W. A. Bickers, Puerto Plata, October 5.)



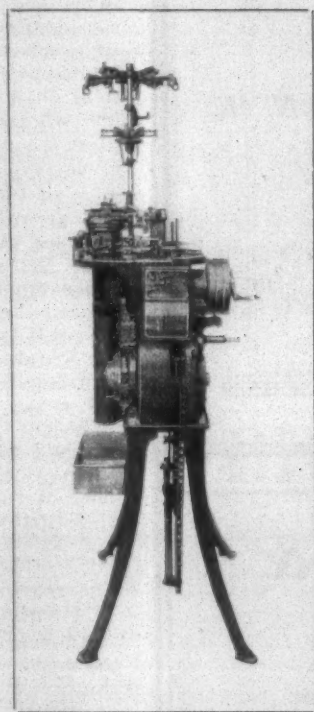
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loopers.



## Knit Goods

### KNITTING MACHINERY

The recognition of the possibilities of the employment of knitted fabrics in the manufacture of all classes of clothing has given the knitting machine builder a big incentive to improve existing types of machines in regard to simplicity, accessibility and rate of production, to originate new types of machines for producing new kinds of fabrics and to reorganize his works with a view to building on a much larger scale.

Incidentally, this recognition must have been noted by other textile machinists, and if the boom in knitted goods continues, and their customers purchase knitting machines instead of weaving looms, the question of their building knitting machines will be worthy of due consideration.

It must be admitted that the proportion of knitting machines in use which are of British build is far from being satisfactory to the prestige of British engineers. A tremendous amount of ground must be recovered before the number of seamless hosiery machines built in Great Britain is equal to the number imported into this country from the U. S. A.; before the number of straight-bar bearded needle machines and warp knitting machines built in Great Britain equal the number of such machines exported from Germany; and before the number of flat knitting machines constructed at home equals that number of machines built in a small Swiss town!

An unusual occurrence took place at the recent exhibition of knitting machinery in Philadelphia, U. S. A., viz., a British seamless half-hose machine was shown in isolated splendor. Truly, there is not need for despondency, but what portion of the knitting machines in the Manchester exhibition are of American build or origin?

#### Classification of Knitting Machinery

In order to be able to produce knitting machines on an economical basis, it is necessary to concentrate on the production of one particular class of machine. Even then it will be found that owing to the great variations required in the widths or diameters of the machines as well as in the gauges of the machines, a large number of models will be required. Again, most knitting machines are composed of a large number of small and, in some cases, intricate parts, which to be produced economically must be put through the works in batches not of tens, but of hundreds, if the machines are to be sold in open competition in the world's market. Fortunately, the classification of knitting machines from the building the classification from the manufacturing standpoint, so that a machine builder with a suitable plant for making one of the following classes of knitting machines can supply practically all the knitting machines

required in that section. These different classes are as follows:—

(1) Seamless hosiery machines, rib-top machines and small circular heads.

(2) Fabric machines for tubular heads.

(3) Straight-bar bearded needle machines and warp knitting machines and warp knitting machines.

(4) Flat and purl knitting machines.

#### Seamless Hosiery Machines.

Probably 90 per cent of all hose, half hose and socks are knitted on this type of knitting machine, and the number of machines in use exceeds of any other type of knitting machine. More than one American builder is producing these machines at the rate of 100 machines per week. The plain machines for production hose without welt, and half hose by transferring the ribs are becoming more or less of a standardized type, and are already being copied in countries where the rate of exchange is low, but the chief builders, British and American, are constantly adding patented improvements for producing finer gauge hosiery, self-turned welts and for obtaining fancy effects in tuck and color. The problem of producing fine half hose with ribbed tops automatically on the single machine has now been solved, although the results of exhaustive factory tests are awaited with interest.

Practically all the later types of machines are built with revolving needle cylinders, and are fitted with five yarn guides, two-speed drive, oscillatory gear, automatic stiffening for graduation the width of the leg web-holding sinners and timing chain and drum for obtaining suitable lengths. These machines will produce hose with cotton top, shaped leg, reinforced heels and toes, double soles, with an average production of 15 dozen pairs per week on a 200-needle hose machine. Coarse half-hose machines for producing men's ribbed half hose will produce up to 25 dozen pairs per week per machine. One operator can attend to eight hose machines and six to eight half-hose machines with automatic transfer, but if the operator is making half-hose on fine machines and transferring the tops only two machines can be kept running full time.

Manufacturers are extremely interested in the question of the ultimate success of the automatic half-hose machine, as, given mechanical simplicity and safe working, the cost of production would be lowered and the amount of waste reduced.

#### Fabric Machines for Tubular Webs.

The growing demand for dress fabrics in addition to the usual requirements for the underwear trade has created a much larger business in this class of machine, which may now be regarded as the counterpart of the modern automatic weaving



loom. Machines are built in diameters from 9 in. to 36 in. to produce fabrics 10 in. to 40 in. double width—i. e., tubular. These machines are simple to operate, one girl operator, attending to four machines of approximately 20 in. to 24 in. diameter with 12 feeders, being capable of producing 300 lb. to 1,500 lb of fabric drawing-off and rolling-up mechanism count of yarn used and the gauge of the machine. The three chief gauges of the plain machines are seven needles per inch for coarse fabrics, 12 needles per inch for medium fabrics and 16 to 18 needles per inch for fine fabrics if latch needle machines are used, but still finer fabrics can be produced on bearded needle machines possessing up to 34 needles per inch.

A surprising factor is that many manufacturers still prefer the comparatively slow running, Continental-built radial needle machines with sinker wheels, especially for the production of artificial silk fabrics, although faster and more productive machines are available. Circular web machines are now invariably fitted with fabric drawing-off and rolling up mechanism and individual thread stop motions. Provision is usually made for the production of plated fabrics, and in some cases automatic alteration in color and stitch. It must be admitted that greater ingenuity is displayed in the American-built machines, especially in reference to the driving and stop-motion devices, and there is ample scope for British engineers to concentrate on these important features, which are quite of a general engineering character.

It is gratifying to note that modifications are constantly being made in the knitting action of this class of machine with a view to reducing the elasticity of the fabric, and, in conjunction with the help of the finisher, satisfactory progress is being made towards the production of cloths rivalling those made on a woven basis. The great advantage of the circular web machines is that a number of weft threads can be used concurrently, and hence the production is much greater than that obtained on even the most automatic weaving loom.

#### Straight-bar Machines.

The original knitting machine was of a straight-bar type, and the development of this class of machine for the production of high-class, full-fashioned garments was mainly due to British enterprise. The building of these machines, however, is a much bigger proposition than that of the building of circular machines if all parts are to be made on a repetition basis; hence it is found that, whilst British builders are noted for their excellence of production, the German builders who are making on a much larger scale have secured a much greater export trade. At the present time however, little benefit would accrue to builders willing to take up the construction of full-fashioning machines. On the other hand, there is little doubt that there is and will be much more scope in the building of warp knitting machines which are of a straight-bar character. Here, again, foreign competitors

have secured business by building machines in quantities which are but copies of or improvements on the original British machines. Warp knitting machines are a much simpler building proposition than the full-fashioned machines, and, moreover, are likely to be in demand, as they are capable of producing fabrics in great variety for the manufacture of coats, jumpers, dresses, etc.

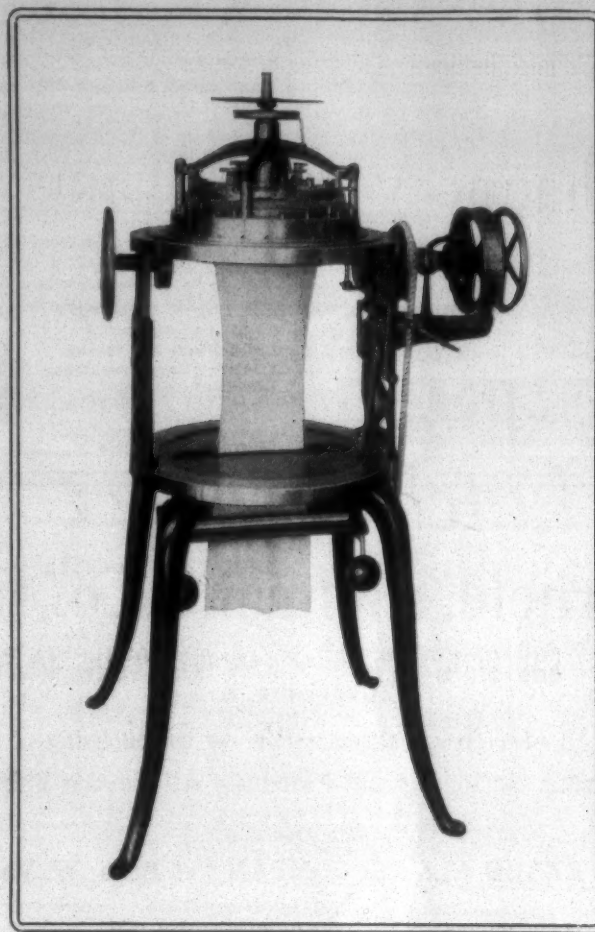
#### Flat Knitting Machines.

The number of these machines in use has been enormously increased during recent years owing to the great developments in knitted outerwear, and it is somewhat surprising to find that practically all of the machines are built abroad. Many of the machines are of a simple hand type, the chief machines are of a simple hand type, the chief classes in demand being those having a needle width of 24 in. to 34 in. and possessing 7 to 10 needles per inch. Power and jacquard machines are now being used in large numbers for making straight selvaged fabrics.

Obviously, changes of fashion and weather conditions have a great deal of effect upon the question of the demand for knitted outerwear of a sports' character, but it is noteworthy that each slack period of late has been followed by a still bigger boom in the manufacture of these garments, many of which have come to be considered as essential for ordinary wear. As the flat knitting machine is one of the least complicated machines to build there is no doubt that it will be built eventually in this country.

#### Development of Knitting Machines.

Knitting machines are constantly being improved and developed, and the end is not yet in sight. It is significant that even the needles used are not escaping the attentions of the inventors, and when it is realized that 70 years have now elapsed since the invention of the latch needle, and that practically only two types of needles have been used, viz., the spring or bearded needle and the latch needle, the significance is more remarkable. Several new types of needles have been patented during the last few years, some of which, however, had crude counterparts in the pre-latch needle period. The objects of the invention of these needles are to obtain shorter knitting actions to enable finer gauges of machines to be made and to overcome the inherent weakness of the latch needle in avoiding the central slot. The general principle of these needles is to replace the latch of the latch needle or the long spring bard of the bearded needle by a second member in the form of a hook or cover, which can be operated either separately or in co-ordination with the main loop-drawing member so that the stitch may be cast off at the desired time. piece needles is actually in use on machines running under factory conditions and others are being tried experimentally. Improvements in yarn tensions, yarn-feeding devices, stop motions, drawing-off mechanisms are constantly being affected, as well as modifications in existing machines for giving greater patterning facilities.—Textile Recorder.



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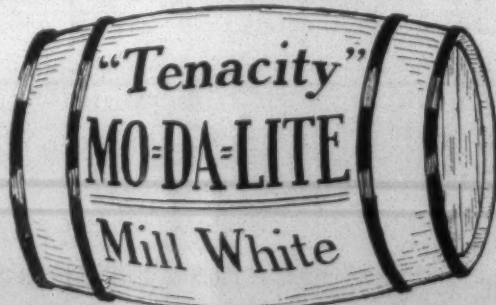
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### Textile Trade More Active.

Washington.—"On the whole, industrial activity in September was maintained at about the same level as in other recent months," the Department of Commerce announced in making public the monthly survey of current statistics.

Adjustment of labor controversies has brought about increased activity in many industries, including textiles, coal and railroads, the report states, taking up the textile industries as follows:

"A small decline occurred in the consumption of cotton by textile mills in September, although the total of 495,344 bales is slightly above the average consumption for the preceding eight months of this year. Exports of cotton were some 95,000 bales greater than the very low record in August, but are still far below what they were a year ago.

"September exports amounted to 363,890 bales. The average monthly exports for the first nine months of this year have been approximately 430,000 bales. For the same period last year, exports averaged 480,000 bales per month, while in the pre-

war years, exports averaged more than 700,000 bales per month. Thus, while domestic consumption of cotton is about on a level with the pre-war figures, exports averaged only about 60 per cent of the 1913 movement.

"Stocks of cotton showed the customary seasonal increase during September. The rise in mill stocks amounted to only 40,000 bales, but warehouses stocks at the end of September totaled 3,218,000 bales, or more than double the warehouse stocks a month previous. There was a slight drop in the New York price of cotton, while the price of cotton manufacturers remained relatively stationary, compared with August.

"The price of wool and of woolen manufactures showed little change compared with the preceding month. Receipts of wool at Boston in September amounted to 21,304,000 pounds, or only half as much as in August, and the lowest for any month of this year.

### Develop Hosiery Standards.

Washington.—Tests to develop standardization of size and quality

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Literature upon request





in hosiery have been begun by the Bureau of Standards, in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, it was announced here by F. R. McGowan, director of the textile division of the bureau.

In testing wearing qualities of hosiery, Mr. McGowan announced that a new abrasion machine, perfected and invented at the Bureau of Standards, will be used for the first time in an actual test. This invention, the work of Mr. McGowan, has been in construction for over three years and combines both tension and surface wear in testing fabrics.

The mechanism consists of two drums revolving in opposite direction, so that the faces to which is attached the cloth being tested create friction sought to be similar to actual use. The heat generated by the friction is regulated by a special registering device, regulating the speed at which the two drums move.

J. Nash McCullaugh, secretary of the association, and Mr. McGowan have planned the hosiery tests together, and it is expected that a preliminary report will be ready for publication in about three months. Final report of results will be available in about six months, it was announced.

Hosiery manufacturers throughout the United States have been asked to send samples of their product, with all information as to yarn, number of needles involved in making, etc., to the bureau in Washington. The tests are to be conducted on the samples submitted.

It was emphasized today by Mr. McGowan that in the reports to be published manufacturers whose product have been used will be known under code numbers, so that no information confidential to the manufacturers will be made public. No discrimination against particular companies cooperating will be possible under this plan of operation. No names are to be mentioned.

Tests to which the hosiery submitted include measurement of foot size, bursting and stretching and surface tension to be determined by the new abrasion machine. Included are to be ladies', men's, misses ribbed, mercerized and cotton hosiery in the gray; also as finished, dyed and pressed; quality and weight between the unfinished and finished product in the samples to correspond.

"The Bureau of Standards is desirous of having the cooperation of every hosiery manufacturer in the United States," Mr. McGowan said today, in inviting manufacturers to send samples of finished and unfinished products in various grades so that the survey might be thorough. "The bureau desires as many samples as possible, and additional during the next six months, to be properly marked with content, yarn used and quality."

"After various tests, the information to be gathered can be used by manufacturers in determining whether materials can be considered up to standard, and in case of rejections, conclusions can be based on actual tests. This information will prove very valuable to the manufacturer, and to the industry generally."

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The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

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Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
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Motors, Generators, Armatures, and Transformers, Rewound and Rebuilt.

Specialty Cotton Mill Work  
Open Day and Night

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the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

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Southern Agent  
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Quality is improved, cost is reduced through the use of Staley's Eclipse Thin Boiling Starch. Harsh, brittle warps are eliminated—a smooth, pliant yarn is produced with a minimum of size compound—tensile strength is greatly increased—maximum weight is added—shedding at the looms is reduced to a minimum—seconds are practically eliminated. Other Staley's starches are available to meet special requirements. Write for samples and prices.

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## "BRETON" MINEROL "F"

For  
Cotton Yarns

*"It develops fully the color"*

**BORNE, SCRYMSER CO.**

Established 1874

80 South Street, NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

### "The Neglected Ladder."

(By W. H. Hall, Safety Engineer  
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.)

How many of us stay long enough to give the question of ladders a second thought? Ladders as we are used to them have been with us since the day we were old enough to know there was such a thing; and to the vast majority of us they are practically the same thing now as the first ones we ever saw.

While it is true there are some good substantial ladders in use, both straight and step type, there are but very few ladders that may be termed safe. They may be safe after they are once in place, which often requires a great deal of manual effort and maneuvering around, especially in Mills and Factories where the line shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., are overhead. There is always present the menace of striking the revolving overhead parts and throwing the ladder out of control of the one trying to raise it and in falling it is just as liable to go one way as another and a serious injury is likely to be the result. The writer has had experience on several occasions in erecting ladders in crowded places.

For the benefit of Safety Engineers, Employers and Workmen alike who are interested in Safety in Ladders, either the straight or step ladders, I wish to call their attention to a new ladder of this type recently put on the market under the name of Peerless "Eversafe" Folding Ladder.

As its name implies, it folds. I had the pleasure in the past week of thoroughly inspecting and testing this ladder and seeing it in its various steps of manufacture. The rails consist of two halves of one half found thoroughly seasoned, perfectly straight Spruce, grooved to receive the Rungs when the ladder is folded. The Rungs are made of thoroughly seasoned straight grained second growth Hickory, with a Ferrule of Steel in each end. Each end is flattened to form a head to prevent turning, or coming out. One side of groove on each Rail is drilled to receive the Pin. The end of Run is inserted in Groove, the Steel Pin is put in and driven home in other side of Groove, each end of Rung being fastened in same way. The opposite end of each rail is left round a short distance back so when ladder is to be moved from one location to another, one side is simply raised and the Rungs fold into the Groove and the Rails come together. It is simply a matter of moving a round Pole the length of the Ladder.

The Ladder is very light compared to the ladders in present use, yet they are rigid and will carry a greater weight than the ladders of equal weight of present construction.

There is an automatic lock at the bottom of the Ladder to insure Safety when open.

The Step Ladders are also of the Folding Type. Each end of each step is hinged to the rails and the Frame in back is hinged and telescoping with a locking device, which, when the ladder is set up for use securely locks the ladder holding it very rigid. When a 350

pound man get on the top step of the 44 inch ladder with ease and no variation, and it remains rigid under his weight, it is far more than can be said of the ordinary step ladder in use today.

This ladder, of length wanted, when not in use, is folded into a compact bundle the width of which is about five times the thickness of material used, and can be set back out of the way with the straight ladder, and the hazard of tripping over ladders leaning against the wall is avoided.

### Are Jobbers Well Supplied?

Varying opinions are current in market circles here as to the volume of supplies of dry goods the jobbers have in stock or under order. One discerning commission merchant representing a large number of mills making a very wide variety of goods in the brown and finished state, is convinced that jobbers as a whole have bought less freely than has been their custom during the past few years of war demands and widely fluctuating values.

Speaking after an examination of his own books, he expressed the opinion that jobbers are not well supplied. He believes they have ample merchandise in hand and under commitment to carry them into January and February, but he is convinced that they will have to buy many more goods if the advance spring orders begin to swell much in the next couple of months, or the business at retail is of normal volume throughout the winter. He does not think that more than half of them have attempted to cover their wants for the first quarter of the coming year.

The South has been an active buyer, and in relation to the quantities of goods required in the Southern territory, the operation have been large. Some observers of the trading for that section are of the opinion that soon after Election day the South will cease to buy as freely as it has been doing, and the jobbers in the South have a feeling that their own business may not be so active by the middle of next month. The activity of Southern buying is readily explained in the high prices cotton has commanded, and the paucity of stocks when the cotton year opened in the Southern jobbing territory.

### Buying Lighter Than Last Year.

It is beyond question that a number of Middle Western and Western houses known as national distributors did not buy as freely this fall as they did a year ago. Last year some houses in this territory "bought their heads off" and were compelled to carry stocks for a large part of the first half year. That experience was keenly in mind when cotton began to rise again this year and the action of the raw material itself did not prove to be the incentive for future commitments that it was a year ago.

It has often been stated in jobbing circles that if the large Eastern mills making many popular jobbing goods had produced steadily and in full volume all this year it would have brought on the greatest depression the jobbing trade has felt for many years. The restriction of



production proved to be a stabilizing force in the distributing markets, especially in all those grain growing districts where people felt poor and would not buy. Since production has been resumed in the Eastern mills the buying has been very moderate, and some of the largest Western distributors bought conservatively.

That they have had ample merchandise to meet the requirements of the trade has never been questioned seriously. The catalogue houses have pushed trade a great deal and have lessened the sales of many retailers in the Middle Western territory. That has had its effect upon the jobbers, but the real restrictive influence on the jobbing trade has been the uncertainty of credit relations in retail channels. Many retailers had back bills to pay right up to the time that the crops began to move. Jobbers have been well aware of this and they have not pressed sales until within the past few weeks. Many Western jobbers say they have bought only for requirements till January, while others are covered to February.

#### New York Jobbers.

Some of the New York jobbers did not really begin to buy very freely until September was quite well along. Many did not buy at all until October opened, and it became apparent that the retail trade was going to be better as the seasonable needs compelled consumers to go to their stores for supplies. Within the past couple of weeks some jobbers have bought freely, especially in bleached and brown goods, colored goods, sheets and pillow cases, white goods and their late season wants of blankets and comets.

The New York jobbers are neither poorly stocked nor fully stocked as compared with a year ago. As a rule, they have better assortments of merchandise than many jobbers elsewhere as they have pursued a buying policy not unlike that to which many retailers are committed. They have bought small lots frequently, and have been decidedly more careful in buying the substitutes for standard brands that were out of the markets because of prolonged strikes. Within a month some New York jobbers have become convinced that spot buying is going to continue throughout this winter because of the unwillingness or inability of customers to buy ahead. They have therefore covered more freely, and while not stocked for the spring trade, they are well prepared to meet the rush for goods likely to be seen when retailers find the primary markets devoid of bargain lots for new year sales.

It is self evident in the current market that the pent-up demands from retailers who went slow in industrial centers all during this troubled year are now being expressed in orders, and these orders will continue in the opinion of the local jobbers. They look for a fair and conservative business from consumers and retailers, but have little thought of a boom demand.

#### Politics and Business.

Many changes are taking place in the methods of getting to retailers and consumers and the volume of direct trade from mills to consumers is probably growing, the smaller

mills making the most noise about the change. The larger merchants still stick to national distribution through conservatively managed jobbing houses, but are increasingly interested in national advertising, when the mills pay. It is certain that the usual outcry about the dying jobber and the great profits of the middlemen will go on increasing as more normal business conditions are resumed, and when the politicians grow tired of "slamming" the retailer they are expected to turn back to their old bone, "the inflated middleman."

And sneaking of politics, business and politicians, it will be interesting to know that there are several very able dry goods merchants in the jobbing trade who are firmly convinced that political propaganda has been at the bottom of much of the recent uplift in business. One very large Western factor had a dozen slips he had picked out from papers, containing stories from Washington about great business in his own section. The Washington reports were certainly not based on the experience of his own house, which is one of the largest in the West, hence he doubted the accuracy of the reports.

On comparing notes with some other merchant they, too, had been noting the fine boosting business publicity from Washington, he said he learned. That the dry goods jobbing trade is better is admitted, and that it is comfortably supplied with merchandise is true. Yet when it is possible to induce some of the really great merchants to open their real sources of information, which is their own books, it is found that it is not going to be an easy matter for either jobber or manufacturer to pass higher prices along to retail customers or to consumers. There is some and possibly a lot of political wind in the business boom, in dry goods at least.—Journal of Commerce.

#### Textile Industry Looks to South.

Washington.—Statistics in the department of commerce indicate that the cotton spinning industry is southward bound and that in course of time Southern states will have a monopoly in the production of cotton goods as well as in the production of the raw material.

New England manufacturers are said to be tiring of the handicap which distance from the locality of production imposes. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina are the states which the department of commerce thinks will continue to show remarkable progress and development in the cotton spinning industry.

There are 15 principal cotton spinning states, only six of which are in the South. They are Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. The total number of spindles in the United States is 37,075,407. In the six Southern states the number of spindles is 16,094,073. Figures possessed by the department of commerce for September, this year, show that while Southern spindles are fewer by 4,000,000 than spindles in all other states, active spindle hours—indicative of business—were 1,000,000 in excess in the South.

## HOYT'S TURTLE



### Waterproof Leather Belting

Under hard service in the mill Hoyt's Turtle has stood the test of time. When subjected to water, moisture or other adverse conditions, this belting will not separate in laps or plies

**Edward R. Ladew Co., Inc.**  
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## Direct Sulphur Chrome Dyes Basic Vat Acid

Special Shades Matched

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The Best Boil-off and Finish

Softeners Oils Finishes

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922.**

## Joe Bradley is Gone.

Word came to us last Friday that J. J. Bradley, agent of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., had died on the previous day of appendicitis.

The word came to us in the form of phone inquiries from many mill men and supply men who had heard the report but hoped it was not true and we joined with them in that hope.

Big jovial, happy, Joe Bradley had been for years a conspicuous figure in the textile industry of the South and he was a close personal friend of our editor. He was slated to lead the singing at the Southern Textile Association banquet at Greenville but his men who were present stated that he was sick at Huntsville, but they did not intimate that his sickness was serious.

One night several years ago we walked up Broadway with Joe Bradley in his usual happy mood and heard an old woman selling papers on a cold street corner ask him to buy one. Joe grabbed her bundle of papers and kept the New York theatre goers laughing while he sold them all in a few minutes at several times their regular price. He gave the old woman the money together with some of his own and she smiled her thanks as he happily went his way. That was big-hearted Joe Bradley, the friend of the rich and poor alike, in fact the friend of every one he met.

Last year he was president of the Rotary Club of Huntsville and no man practiced more their motto of service.

With all his fun and good-fellowship Joe Bradley never neglected his business and was rated as a very

successful cotton manufacturer.

He will be missed at all the meetings of the cotton manufacturers for one of the happy spots of every meeting was to us and many others the hand clasp of big Joe Bradley.

It is hard to realize that Joe is gone.

## Exposition a Paying Affair.

Very few of those who took space in the recent Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., expected to get any direct returns but without an exception every exhibitor with whom we have talked, not only sold enough machinery to fully justify the expense of the exhibit but secured live prospects which will probably result in additional business.

One manufacturer of finishing machinery exhibited solely for the purpose of increasing the interest of Southern mill men in finishing plants but was surprised to receive orders during the Exposition amounting to \$12,000.

A manufacturer of loom pickers reported orders amounting to \$4,000 that were handed to him by men who called at his booth.

A man who, unknown to the exhibitors, had decided to build a 30,000 spindle mill spent a day examining the machinery and equipment exhibited and many orders will probably result from his visit.

Machinery and supply men usually look forward to an exposition as a large expense with no tangible returns but in almost every instance the expense attached to exhibiting in the recent Southern Textile Exposition was less than is usually incident to the amount of sales that were made.

A list of those who expected to attend was placed in the hands of a exhibitors in advance by the Southern Textile Bulletin and no doubt assisted in the sales made as it enabled the exhibitors to communicate with those whom they especially desired to see.

## Our Poets.

We recently published the following which was written by Marion Greer of McCall, S. C., upon a tire fabric inspector's ticket and discovered by an inspector at the Good-year plant in Ohio:

When I am dead  
And in my grave,  
No more loomes  
Will I Crave.

But on my toom stone  
I want it wrote:  
Four automatics  
Got my goat.

In response to this we have received the following from Durham, N. C.:

Mr. David Clark,  
Editor dear,  
When you read this  
Have nothing to fear.

The lines given here,  
Altho free verse,  
Could be better,  
But hardly worse.

When Marion Grier  
Took her pencil in hand  
She started something  
That beats the band.

Let me finish  
What she tried to do  
And for this  
Your attention I woo.

"Those naughty looms,  
Your spirit floored,  
The fabric woven  
Are on a Ford.

After you are  
Dead and gone  
Those four automatics  
Will run on.

So worry not  
Of toom stones  
Those automatics will  
Outlast your bones."

—Anon  
If there are others who are poetically inclined we will be glad to hear from them as we have no regular poet upon our editorial staff and must depend upon outside assistance.

## New England Man Refutes Statement.

National Ring Traveler Co.,  
Providence, R. I.  
Oct. 30 1922.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
My dear Mr. Clark:

In your issue of the 26th instant, the letter which you sent to the Portland Evening Express & Adver-

ser, Portland, Maine, has been very carefully noted. Being a strong believer in a true statement of facts I applaud you for refuting such a misrepresentation as the Express Advertiser published.

As you know I make frequent visits to the Southern manufacturing sections, and one these trips it has been my privilege to visit a great many mills in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and I want to state very emphatically that I have never seen any of these horrible exhibitions as regards Child labor that we often read about in sensational publications.

Throughout the Textile Industry very rapid progress has been made in improving the conditions under which the operatives perform their duties, this is true of the South as well as the East. Your vigorous denunciation of such reports as the one in question is both timely and refreshing.

Very truly yours,  
P. C. Wentworth,  
Treasurer.

## Novel Textile Machinery at Third Third Reichenberg Fair.

Reichenberg, Czecho-Slovakia, Oct. 20.—Among the novelties seen at the Third International Reichenberg Fair were several textile machines of special interest to the visitors of this fair.

Felix Billig, a machinery manufacturer here, exhibited a novel combined starching, stretching and drying machine, which on account of the three processes, and the consequent saving of time and labor, found universal interest. The finishing of textile fabrics, with the aid of this machine, can be done in half the time it took formerly, and at only 30 per cent the expense, according to the manufacturer.

Ball-bearing spindles, produced by the Maschinenfabrik Seibel, of Chemnitz, are claimed to enable the saving of about 30 per cent the power now used with the usual English ring spindles. The new spindles have four ball-races, which automatically adjust themselves to the oscillations of the spindle, by means of their flexible arrangement. Both upper and lower bearings are equipped with flexible ball races. Lubrication is done by means of circulation feed, the oil to be renewed once a year.

Bebrueder Brode, of Aussig, produced a novel refrigerator, which by virtue of its simplicity is specially adaptable to textile purposes, for instance in the mercerization of cotton yarns.—Daily News Recorder.

## Philippine September Textile Trade.

September imports into the Philippine Islands of cotton and manufactures thereof, except cloth, amounted to 1,000,000 pesos and of cotton cloths to 3,000,000 pesos; exports of hemp from the islands during September were valued at 4,000,000 pesos, the amounts of hemp shipped being distributed as follows: United States 90,000 bales; Europe 50,000 bales; Japan, 18,000 bales; other countries, 7,000 bales. The production of abaca for the current year is estimated at 1,200 bales.



## Personal News

W. H. Enloe has been appointed general manager of the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

R. A. Haynes has resigned as superintendent of the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Walter Richards, assistant superintendent of the Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has been elected City Manager of Columbus.

J. A. Parker, formerly of Wallalla, S. C., has become superintendent of the Anderson Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.

Lewis Williams has resigned his position at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., and is now located at Pelham, Ga.

Warren H. Pearman, of Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has become second hand in twisting, spooling, reeling and winding at the Habersham Mills, Habersham, Ga.

James R. Killian has resigned as superintendent of the Union Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, LaFayette, Ga.

L. L. Hurley has resigned as overseer carding at the Standard-Coosa-Thacher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., to become superintendent of the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Stephen D. Bennett has resigned as superintendent of the Efrid

Manufacturing Company, Albe-  
marle, N. C., to become general superintendent of the new Dixie Spinning Company, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. B. Comer, president, and Donald Comer, vice president of the Avondale group of mills of Alabama, have purchased an interest in the Birmingham-Ave Herald, one of the leading Southern newspapers.

### Joseph J. Bradley Dead.

Joseph J. Bradley, agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala., and one of the most prominent mill men in the South, died at Huntsville on Thursday of last week. His death followed an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Bradley has long been identified with the cotton manufacturing industry in the South, having been officially connected with several well known mills before becoming agent for the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., a position which he had very efficiently filled for a long term of years. Mr. Bradley was rated as one of the most successful mill men in the Southern states and had attained national prominence as a business man and manufacturer. He enjoyed a very wide personal acquaintance among mill men and his death will bring sorrow to scores of friends throughout the industry.

## Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,  
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office  
FACTS will Surprise You



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Ithaca, N. Y.



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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
Efficiency, Durability and Service

## Quick SERVICE

On all your MOTOR, GENERATOR and  
TRANSFORMER REPAIRS

A GOOD JOB  
THE RIGHT PRICE

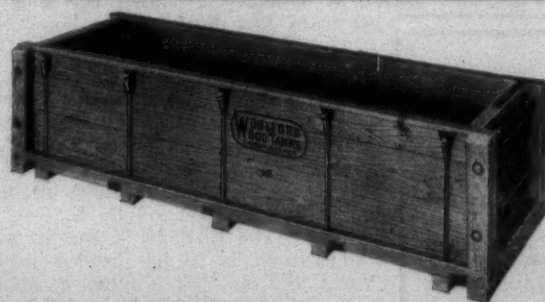
### Armature Winding Company

L. F. STRATTON & SONS, PROP.

ESTABLISHED 1907

21-23 W. 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



You may  
be sure that  
the Tank  
that bears  
the stamp



May we quote you on all your tank requirements will prove satisfactory

G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lincoln Building

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QUALITY PRODUCTS SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED  
DR. RALPH HART CHEMICAL DIRECTOR

WORKS-WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

OFFICES 44 E. 23<sup>RD</sup> ST., N. Y.



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**St. Pauls, N. C.**—The Ernsdson Cotton Mill Company will soon install 2,500 additional spindles.

**Woodruff, S. C.**—The Woodruff Mills have declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent.

**Selma, Ala.**—Plans have been completed to install the electric drive throughout in the Selma Mfg. Co. the plant now being only partially electrified.

**Social Circle, Ga.**—The Social Circle Cotton Mill Company is installing five new spinning frames and one new speeder frame. These to take care of the additional looms recently installed in the mill.

**Tuscaloosa, Ala.**—The local chamber of commerce has succeeded in locating a new hosiery mill in this city under the direction of R. E. Davis, vice president of the W. B. Davis & Son, of Fort Payne, Alabama.

**Rome, Ga.**—Plans for the new McLin Mills are being prepared by J. E. Serrine and Co., Greenville. The plant will begin operations as a weave mill only, having 60 looms on duck and 40 looms on duck specialties. The weave room is to be 100 by 107 feet. C. E. McLin is president of the company.



Cleans Mill  
Floors  
Makes

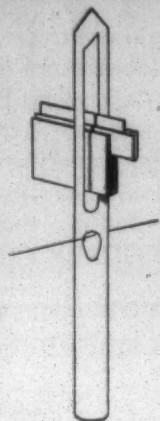


Cost \$1.67 a barrel.

Cleaning material and labor expense reduced considerably.

9 gallons cleaning solution costs 1c.

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Anniston, Ala.



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is used by leading mills on all kinds of looms: plain and automatic, both here and abroad, for cotton, woolen, worsted and silk fabrics. Mills that have used it for years are extending their K-A Equipment.

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## MOTORS—on Hand

- 1—125 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 600 r. p. m.
- 1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.
- 1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.
- 1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.
- 1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

Used, good condition.

Also Robbins & Myers new Motors, from 50 H. P. to 1-10 H. P., 220 and 550 volts.

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Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions  
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Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Planting, Grading  
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SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

**Calhoun Falls, S. C.**—From \$400,000 to \$500,000 will be the cost of additional buildings and machinery decided upon for the Calhoun Mills. The new machinery will include 15,000 spindles and 450 looms.

**Alta Vista, Va.**—The State Corporation Commission has granted to the Altavista Cotton Mills, Inc., of Alta Vista, Va., an amendment to its charter, increasing the capital stock from \$400,000 to \$750,000. The officers are L. Cumnock, president, and C. N. Cumnock, secretary.

The capacity of the mill will be doubled, as previously noted.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—E. S. Tennant, purchasing agent for many of the textile plants in Spartanburg county, was elected a director of Saxon Mills Thursday, at a meeting of the stockholders, it was announced by John A. Law, president. Because of the absence of many of the directors, Mr. Law said, the matter of declaring the usual dividends was deferred until a later meeting.

**Abbeville, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Abbeville Cotton mills, held at the office of the corporation here, H. A. Hatch, of New York, was re-elected president of the mill, and J. Foster Barnwell, treasurer and general manager.

A dividend of three per cent was declared, payable January 1, 1923.

H. A. Hatch, G. H. Willen and W. E. Winchester attended the meeting from New York.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Increase of the capital stock of Judson Mill from \$1,200,000 to \$2,500,000 is to be considered by stockholders at a meeting to be held November 28, according to legal announcement made over the signature of B. E. Geer, president, and B. S. Mills, secretary.

The stock is to be divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each. The meeting is to be held at the offices of the mill near this city.

**Roanoke Rapids, N. C.**—At the annual meeting of the Roanoke Mills Co., of this town, Clinton L. Williams, president of Wheat, Williams & Co., Inc., investment bankers of Richmond, was elected a member of the board of directors.

Statement of the company, audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., showed the company to be in excellent condition, and that the earnings for the year have been very good. The company declared a 4 per cent semi-annual cash dividend on \$3,000,000 of common stock, and carried a substantial amount to the surplus and undivided profits account.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The Carlton Cotton Mills, the new company which was organized some months ago, is expected to be completed on November 4. Construction of the mill was begun four months ago and the construction work is said to have established a record for mill



building in this section. Machinery is now being installed. The plant, which will be modern in every particular, will employ the individual electric drive throughout. The mill will have 5,000 spindles.

Most of the houses in the village have been completed and are ready for occupancy.

Carl A. Rudisill is president and principal stockholder.

**Laurens, S. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laurens Cotton Mill Company was held here, Senator N. B. Dial, president of the company, presiding. The report of the officials showed the mill to be in a prosperous condition, and running full time. A dividend of 3 1-2 per cent in 10,500 shares of stock was declared payable December 30.

The board of directors was re-elected, who in turn re-elected all officers for another year as follows: N. B. Dial, president; F. J. Hale, of Boston, vice president; W. S. Montgomery, treasurer, and manager; M. L. Smith, assistant treasurer. Interested stockholders from New York and Boston included Mr. Hale, W. E. Winchester, H. A. Hatch, and G. H. Milliken. They traveled down in a private car, and left here Tuesday for Spartanburg.

The visitors made a survey of the mill property, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the reconstructed village.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Plans are now being drawn up by J. E. Sirrine company, and bids are to be asked for at once for an enlargement of Mills Mill, actual building of which, exclusive of the machinery which will be installed later, is estimated to cost about \$35,000.

This addition, however, it not absolutely decided upon, but in all probability will be realized, it was said. As planned now the addition will be erected on the side of the mill near the Piedmont road. It is to be brick, constructed similar to the remainder of the mill and four stories high.

The addition is made mainly for the enlargement of the cloth room which is now too small to handle the amount of work carried on weekly by the mill. On all four floors the floor space will be 50 by 100 feet and it will be possible to install at anytime 5,000 new spindles. The mill now contains 31,000 spindles and the addition would increase the production of the mill one-sixth.

Mills Mill now produces 300,000 yards of cloth every month. The 5,000 spindle addition will make it possible to produce approximately

233,333 yards per month. Both figures are obtained figuring that the mill runs both night and day as it is running now. There are now 480 operatives employed by the mill and the addition will make work for 40 new men.

The cloth room is used for inspecting and baling and packing the cloth after it is run through the mill and it is for this part of the mill that the addition is being made. The present cloth room is inadequate and the workers are crowded. It was stated by officials of the mill that if any of the bids were accepted the work on the addition would be begun immediately and pushed through as quickly as possible.

**Austin, Tex.**—That the cotton mill products exhibit of the markets and warehouse department, now being displayed at various fairs over the State, is destined to promote and stimulate the establishment of more cotton mills in Texas, is the opinion of Charles E. Baughman, commissioner of the department. "We have shown this exhibit at several fairs," he says, "and the report comes from Abilene that the people of that thriving community have been so much impressed with the exhibit, that even during the stay of the exhibit in that city, business men and farmers were boosting a cotton mill for Abilene.

"Our people have the nerve and grit to undertake anything worth while, but the trouble is that we have not learned to educate our people to the possibilities in cotton mills. When we have finished showing this exhibit at fairs, we intend to circulate it throughout the cotton

growing area, through chambers of commerce."

#### Dividends Declared by Spartanburg Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dividends totalling \$198,168.66 were declared here today by directors of four large cotton mills. The mills represented at the meeting were Pacolet, Whitney and Spartan, in this county, and the Gainesville cotton mills, Gainesville, Ga.

The following dividends, payable January 1, 1923, were declared: Pacolet, 4 per cent on \$2,000,000 common stock; Whitney, 3 per cent on \$700,000 common stock; Spartan, 4 per cent of \$2,060,000 common stock; Gainesville, 3 1-2 per cent on \$490,600 common stock. Among the out of town directors present were G. H. Milliken, W. E. Winchester and Harold A. Hatch, of New York City, and Frank J. Hill, of Boston, Mass. The directors came to Spartanburg today in their private car.

#### Courtenay Mills Case is Settled.

Greenville, S. C.—Suits involving the purchase of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company at Newry, S. C., which was sold to W. L. Gassaway and stockholders of the Issaquenna Mills, in Pickens County, for \$1,800,000 were settled. A consent order was filed with the clerk of court ending the controversy which has been in the courts for several months.

The Gassaway interests bought the mills in 1918, paying \$1,200,000 cash and giving notes for the remainder. When \$300,000 of the notes

became due, the Courtenay interests brought suit for collections, and a counter suit was instituted, asking a revision in prices and alleged fraud through irregularities of the Courtenay interests. While the terms of the settlement were not given in the order, it was learned here that a note for \$500,000 had been surrendered by the Courtenay interests for \$150,000 in cash.

#### Ware Shoals Making Much Improvement.

Greenwood, S. C.—With developments costing several hundred thousand dollars already completed, Ware Shoals Manufacturing company is still planning for additional building and development at Ware Shoals. Ground has recently been broken for a new 50-room hotel and apartment house; a filling station costing between \$6,000 and \$7,000, which will be one of the most completely equipped in the state, is being erected; a steam auxiliary plant, costing a quarter of a million dollars has been practically completed; scores of new homes have been erected and others are now being built; in short, Ware Shoals is enjoying a season of prosperity that makes of a small town, a miniature city in its progress and bustle.

The present series of developments were begun at Ware Shoals in the spring and lack much of completion yet. When finished, the town will be almost twice as big as it was before the building was begun. Cotton mill men declare that Ware Shoals is one of the most modern, thoroughly equipped cotton mill towns in the south.

The new filling station, which is being built opposite the Ware Shoals department store, will have rest rooms and baths for both men and ladies. Every convenience will be afforded tourists who come by Ware Shoals and the filling station will look after the needs of both the cars and their human occupants.

A department modeled after the department stores of the largest cities is operated by the Ware Shoals Manufacturing company.

Benjamin D. Reigel, president of Ware Shoals Manufacturing company, is expected this week to come from his home in New York for a short visit to Ware Shoals. One of Mr. Reigel's favorite hobbies is breeding thoroughbred Guernsey cattle, and a large herd of thoroughbred Guernseys is kept on the farm of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing company. The employees are supplied with milk from the company's own dairy herd.

B V C  
TRADE MARK

**BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.

— MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: —  
**ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.**

**HAND KNOTTERS WARP TYING MACHINES**  
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**The Standard of Excellence for**  
**Electrical Installations**  
**IN TEXTILE MILLS AND**  
**VILLAGES**  
**HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.**  
**GREENVILLE, S. C.**

### THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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## TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

### The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

## ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

### Program for North Carolina Mill Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at Pinehurst, N. C., on December 1 and 2. Headquarters will be at the Carolina Hotel. The association held its mid winter meeting at Pinehurst last year and the success of that meeting led officials to again choose Pinehurst.

Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, secretary of the association, has sent out the program and is urging a large attendance. The association includes practically all of the cotton mill operators of North Carolina, and a traffic department is

maintained in Atlanta with George W. Forester in charge. Officers of the association are:

J. H. Webb, president, Hillsboro; Bernard M. Cone, first vice president, Greensboro; E. C. Dwelle, second vice president, Charlotte; S. F. Patterson, third vice president, Roanoke Rapids; Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Charlotte.

The two days at Pinehurst will be replete with business and social events. The banquet for the members of the association, their guests and families will be held Friday night.

H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., will be the speaker

at the business session Saturday morning. The amusements provided for the textile convention include golf tournaments, dancing and music by a New York orchestra, a polo game and possibly horse racing. Dr. William H. Frazer, president of Queens college, will deliver a humorous address during the convention.

Torreón, Mexico, Cotton Crop Short.

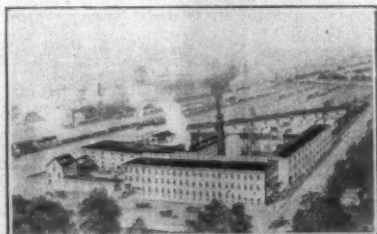
In past years the principal source of wealth in the Torreón district of Mexico was cotton, but, due to lack of water for irrigation purposes, the 1922 crop will be very small and is not expected to amount to over 35,000 bales, compared with the average crop of around 125,000 bales.

### FOLLOW A LEADER

Twenty-five years of shop practice on CARDS, winding LICKER-INS, and clothing FLATS. Winding Licker-ins a specialty. My references are my customers. Write for particulars.

**J. D. Hollingsworth**

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DAVID BROWN  
Pres. and Treas.

GEORGE G. BROWN  
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### THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

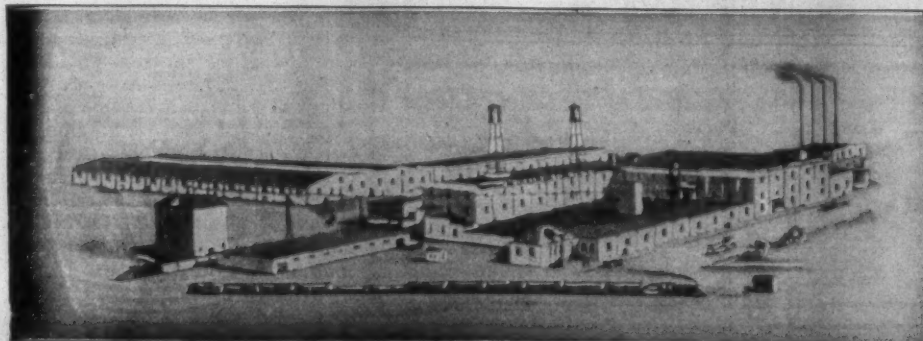
"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

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## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

### THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

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Southern Representatives:

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# Starch



**—and these Stars  
have a meaning**

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
New York

Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.

# Starch

**A Big House Equipped to Take  
Care of Big Business**



BALTIMORE WAREHOUSE

**B. F. BOND PAPER COMPANY**

PROGRESSIVE PAPER MERCHANTS

BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON

## SACO-LOWELL SERVICE

### BULLETIN NO. 4

Our Southern Repair Shop in Charlotte is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Harvell who has had twenty years experience with us in rewinding lickerins and reclothing top flats.

Before Mr. Harvell took charge of this shop he served several years as an erector of Saco-Lowell cards.

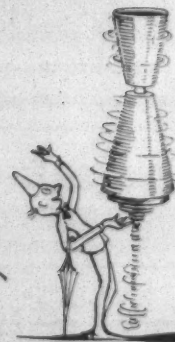
His men have been trained carefully and have also had years of experience.

Such experience does count and we want to give you the benefit of this experience by rewinding your lickerins and reclothing your flats.

We rewind all makes of lickerins and reclothe all makes of flats.

**TRY THIS SERVICE**

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



## Not a Drop!

**Balanced Cones Make Perfect Packages**

The Watchful Winder knows he can depend upon even tension and smooth delivery with Positively Balanced "Sonocones." There's not a wobble in a million!

**"Sonoco" Cones  
and Tubes**

Southern Novelty Co., Manufacturers  
Hartsville South Carolina  
L. T. Shurtleff, Eastern Sales Agent, New Bedford, Mass.



## DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

### MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

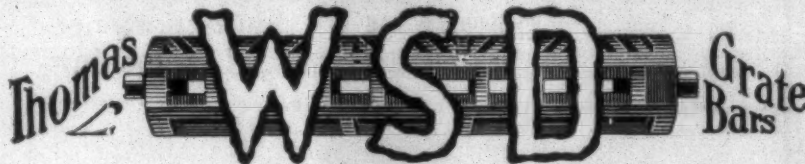
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting  
Toe Closing  
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

### THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

## The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,700,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

### Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor  
Extra Strength of Yarn  
Less Waste  
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings  
Reduced Cost of Spinning  
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls  
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.  
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company  
Indian Orchard, Mass.

### Making the Small Mill Pay. (Continued from Page 5.)

being a careful buyer of raw materials, and also that of knowing the cost of his goods. This important bump of new conditions will have all the more bearing upon his production sales, if he makes more than one kind of goods. Many a one-man plant has been laid low by selling the various lines made, upon the basis of an average cost of manufacturing. There never was a more delusive state of things. Under this basis he may be selling one line of goods at a loss, but making his profit on another line. The trouble with this temporary money-making method is that it will not stand up against competition very long. There will be a constantly increasing demand for the goods which he is making "more cheaply" than the other fellow, and a constantly decreasing demand for the goods sold at too high a price to bolster up the goods which are given away at the lower price. The more he sells of the one the more he will lose on the other. Therefore, the mill making more than one line of goods must know the special cost of each. This is not hard if the one-mill manager will start a simple costing system. He only needs to have as many columns as he has lines of goods. At the top of each column he should put down the name or kind of goods he makes. Then he should follow this matter down with the cost of the material from which the goods are made and to each of which must be added the waste shrinkage cost. After this, must be added the cost of the manufacturing as applied to each, also the cost of coloring, plus the cost of the overhead according to the amount of each kind of goods made, together with interest, insurance, taxes, depreciation and power charges against each line according to the amount of machinery and the floor-space occupied by each line of goods. Regarding any cost charges over which there is any doubt or question, this should be applied to the higher-priced goods as a rule, or to the goods which stand the wide margin of profit. The idea is to give the cheaper lines the closest possible competitive prices.

This will not take much time and the work can be done some evening so not as to interfere with the daytime movements, also not to be interfered with by the constant demands of everybody around the place for the advice of the one man who is his "own boss," his own assistant, his own fixer, his own book-keeper, his own errand-boy and his own business manager! On the whole, unless our would-be one-man manufacturer can stand three-quarters of his time in hard work, he had better keep his salaried position and let the other owner of a mill receive the profit which is made over and above what is paid to him as wages. He will probably earn as much money in the end and earn as much money in the end, and be working only one-third of his time, and have more peace of mind. One must balance the other, or a good man may become upset by the heavy weight of a one-sided

arrangement. Unless he knows his cost details, which is which, and what is what, he will be carrying an unbalanced load. He must be acquainted with his manufacturing ins and outs. He must differ a great deal from the man who was so much away from home that he did not know his own children very well. His wife left him in charge of the children one evening and told him to put them to bed early. Upon her return she asked him how he got along. He replied that one child made considerable trouble, but he finally got all of them in bed all right. The wife went upstairs to see if the children were resting well, but she was astonished to find that her husband had made the big mistake of putting one of the neighbors children to bed with his own and didn't know the difference.

A man must know the differences which affect his business and differentiate accordingly.

### Bleaching and Dyeing in One Operation.

The very extensive use of cotton knit-goods for underwear has made certain requirements with respect to dyeing and bleaching during recent years that have resulted in a number of improvements in these lines, such as would not be especially applicable to, nor called for, in the dyeing and bleaching of other lines of cotton fabrics. Underwear fabrics must be soft and kindly to the feel as they are worn next to the skin; they also must be bleached a good white or be dyed in delicate colors of a rather limited range, and be free from yarn and fiber impurities. The special requirements in the case make the dyeing and bleaching of knitted underwear cotton fabrics a field all its own.

Knitted fabrics are now not only used for the coarser grades of underwear, but also for the very best qualities that even the most fastidious lady would be pleased to wear with comfort and pride. The use of peroxides in the bleaching of knit-goods for the underwear trade has been practiced for quite some time, more particularly on the higher classes of these goods. It was found that the peroxide bleach gave a soft pleasant fabric which did not affect the good qualities of yarns employed in the manufacture. Frequently very fine yarns, as well as lisle yarns and mercerized yarns are used in the knitting of these fabrics, and it is especially desirable to have the goods possess a soft silky feel and retain the smoothness of fiber of the original yarn. The use of the older methods of bleaching with hypochlorites and strong chemics and acids solutions, such as is most generally practiced on the more usual lines of cotton fabrics, does not seem to give the same high quality of material as can be obtained with peroxide bleach.

### Bleaching With Peroxides.

The usual form of bleaching with peroxides, however, entails the use of a number of baths and a considerable time, and if the material is to be dyed in the delicate colors required for underwear, further operations must be carried out, necessitating considerable handling and labor. To get away from these dis-



advantages and yet retain the good features of the peroxide method of bleaching, a process known as the "Autogyp" method was devised and introduced not very long ago into American practice. In this process the bleaching and dyeing were carried out simultaneously with the use of a bath containing sodium peroxide and a small quantity of a dye-stuff that would be taken up by the cotton from an alkaline bath and which would not be affected by the strong oxidizing agent. As several dyestuffs which would answer these requirements were available, this method could be employed for the production of practically all the various tints called for on the knitted underwear, such as mock Egyptian, baby blue, pink, flesh, etc.

#### The Autogyp Process.

The Autogyp process was adopted by quite a number of the underwear mills making the finer qualities of knit goods. It was probably not so well adapted for use with the coarser grades of yarns where a more vigorous action was required to properly clean and whiten the rather impure yarns employed. The American dyestuff manufacturers are supplying all the necessary dyes for the proper working of this process.

The originators of the Autogyp process have also perfected a method of bleaching knit underwear by the peroxide method in such a manner that the goods may also be tinted with a fast and very desirable tone of blue to produce a very satisfactory white. Alkali Blue is used as a previous tinting and this is followed by a bleaching in the same bath with peroxide of sodium, making a process which is conducted in a very simple manner, and with but one handling of the goods. In this way considerable economy is introduced both with respect to the materials and the labor required.—Color Trade Journal.

#### Demand for Hosiery in Birmingham England.

There continues to be a steady demand for hosiery in the Birmingham district despite the widespread business depression. The most popular material for men's half-hose is cashmere, though plain wool is used to a large extent. Cheap cotton socks find a considerable market among the poorer classes, as do also cotton and silk mixtures. The demand for sport hosiery is fairly active, especially for white cotton and wool socks used in tennis and cricket and knee-length hose used by golfers, cyclists, football players, etc. Artificial silk hosiery is by far the most popular among women, and several local retailers report that their sales of this kind of hose exceed the combined sales of all other sorts. The more well-to-do class of English women prefer American-made silk hose because T. Hurd, Birmingham, August 28) of superior fit. (Vice Consul Alan

#### Aden Likes American Cotton Goods

Aden cotton piece goods dealers welcome monthly arrivals of steamers direct from the United States, since it keeps up the interest in American cotton goods, most of

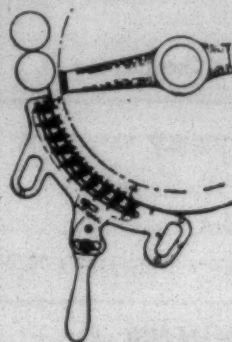
which are accepted as the best of their kind at a time when German competition is beginning to be seriously felt, says Consul Raymond Davis, Aden, Arabia.—Commerce Reports.

#### Belgian Textile Business Better.

Marked improvements in the Belgian textile trade is reported by Acting Commercial Attache Cross, in a cable to the Department of Commerce. The raw flax market has shown an upward tendency during the past month owing to small stocks and increased buying by French and Belgian spinners. Flax yarn prices have shown marked strength as a result of considerable foreign buying, principally from Switzerland, Spain, Holland, Italy and France. The flax yarn mills generally are working at capacity, but some spindles are idle due to the labor shortage. Orders for linen goods for delivery before the middle of 1923 are being placed with difficulty.

Belgian cotton spinners are like-

wise well occupied and although receiving less current business, they are fully occupied for some months ahead. Idle spindleage around Braine l'Alleud in Brabant varies from 10 to 20 per cent on account of the acute labor shortage. Most of the cotton-weaving mills have in Belgian mills at present approximately 2,850 metric tons and cotton yarn production is about 85 per cent cause of this advanced booking, re-capacity.



### Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

### Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President  
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.



## This Is The Visitor's Entrance

Instead of the usual factory surroundings of grime and cinders visitors find attractive shrubs and a broad expanse of lawn. These simple decorations give a favorable impression from the very start; they provide an atmosphere of neatness and beauty. The employees' entrance is just as pleasing and attractive.

### How Does Your Mill Compare?

If you believe that some shrubs and shade trees would be helpful, write to us for further information. We'll gladly supply it, and of course you are placed under no obligation.

**J. Van. Lindley Nursery Company**  
Pomona, North Carolina





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(Incorporated)

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## Cotton Notes

### Cotton Exports Show Decrease.

Washington.—Cotton exports in September totalled 368,897 bales valued at \$42,799,743. This compared with 521,831 bales valued at \$43,252,534 during the same month the year before.

For the nine months ended with September exports amounted to 3,948,366 bales valued at \$390,375,748 as against 4,311,075 bales of a value of 317,184,580 in the corresponding period of 1921.

### Cotton Ginning Report.

Washington.—Cotton ginned prior to October 18 amounted to 6,962,031 running bales, counting 128,487 round bales as half bales and including 8,394 bales of American-Egyptian and 2,154 bales of sea island, the Census Bureau announced in its third ginning report of the season.

Ginnings prior to October 11 last year amounted to 5,497,364 running bales, counting 98,460 round bales as half bales and including 7,520 bales of American-Egyptian and 1,389 bales of sea island. To that date during September were 5,754,582 running bales, counting 140,099 round bales, as half bales, and including 14,312 bales of American-Egyptian and 334 bales of sea island.

Ginnings prior to October 18 this year and last year by states were:

Alabama, 608,732 and 427,023.  
Arizona, 10,238 and 8,679.  
Arkansas, 649,650 and 467,958.  
California, 4,722 and 3,922.  
Florida, 18,553 and 8,187.  
Georgia, 568,917 and 636,830.  
Louisiana, 275,995 and 194,933.  
Mississippi, 686,625 and 510,675.  
Missouri, 62,921 and 40,462.  
North Carolina, 448,019 and 443,257.  
Oklahoma, 438,922 and 352,493.  
South Carolina, 336,270 and 493,206.  
Tennessee, 203,558 and 159,997.  
Texas, 2,637,395 and 1,738,558.  
Virginia, 7,892 and 7,520.  
All other states, 3,625 and 3,614.  
Revised statistics on ginning prior to September 25 were announced as 3,863,706 bales. The number of ginneries operated to that date was 908.

### Czecho-Slovakian September Exports to U. S.

The principal textile exports from Czecho-Slovakia to the United States during September were: Linen goods, 199,000 square yards; artificial flowers, 11,000 pounds; and cotton goods, 72,000 square yards. (Cable from Consul Charles S. Winans, Prague, October 3.)



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### The Week's Cotton Trade.

The highest prices so far this season were reached in the cotton market on Wednesday of the week ending October 27. On that day December future contracts registered a closing price of 24.20 and the average price of middling in 10 of the principal southern markets stood at 23.66 per pound. It was reported that the continuation of the advance which started about October 1, was due to continued bullish advices from the South in the way of information indicating indifference on the part of holders of spot cotton to sell at present levels and to fixing of prices by manufacturers who had bought earlier in the season on the call-plan.

The average quoted prices for Middling in 10 southern spot markets was 23.37 per lb. on October 27, as compared with 22.71 on October 20, and 21.60 per pound on October 13. December future contracts at New York advanced 38 points during the week. Sales of spot cotton in the South showed some falling off as compared with recent weeks, the total being 179,731 bales, as compared with 232,912 bales the previous week.

The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, there were 6,962,034 bales of cotton ginned prior to October 18. This figure compares with 5,477,379 bales for the same period last year. Based on the estimated production figures of 10,135,000 bales recently announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as the yield for 1922-23, this would mean that approximately 68.7 per cent of the crop was ginned prior to Oc-

tober 18. This figure compares with 68.9 per cent for last season.

Exports of American cotton for the week ending October 27, amounted to 129,868 bales, compared with 174,158 bales the previous week and 133,365 bales for the corresponding week last year.

Certificated stock at New York on October 27 was 41,051 bales, and at New Orleans, 67,110 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 61,584 bales, and at New Orleans, 244,624 bales.

New York future contracts closed October 27: December 23.78, January 23.49, March 23.59, May 23.46, July 23.25. New Orleans closed: December 23.14, January 23.16, March 23.17, May 23.03, July 22.93. New Orleans spot cotton 23.50 per pound.

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## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were active and firm during the week, the buying movement being steady and broad and total sales reaching large totals. The demand covered a wide range of goods and prices showed an upward tendency. The sales volume dropped somewhat toward the end of the week, but prices continued very firm. Both gray and bleached goods were very active. Some of the leading bleachers are reported to now have enough business on hand to take their output for the next two months. A number of the best known lines have been withdrawn from the market. On gray goods, the market has climbed steadily of late and prices moved up sharply enough to cause a number of houses to withdraw their lines.

Combed yarn goods gave gained new strength during the past ten days. Prices tended upward during the past week and mills were not willing to accept at the close the prices they were willing to take as the week opened. Organdies were firmer and higher, especially on contract.

Drills moved higher, sales of 37-inch 3-yards being reported at 13 3-4c, 350s at 13c and 3.95s at 12c. Sales of 30-inch 3.25s were made at 12 1-4c.

Print cloths were firm, with trading limited because of the unwillingness of mills to sell for this year. Many mills have sold so well ahead that they do not care to take on further business in any large lots. Offers of 8 3-4c for 60x48s were made and did not bring out goods freely, the recent sales having put mills in a very comfortable position. In this market 64x60s were quoted at 9 3-4c, with sales reported for the day at 10c in the East. Sales of 38-inch 56x44s were made at 8 3-4c.

Sheetings are firm, with trading being done in small lots. Many Southern mills are now out of the market on sheetings for the present, as they cannot squeeze in the exact deliveries wanted. Sales of 5.50s in small lots were reported as 8 1-2c, with some lots still to be had 1-8c lower. Three-yard goods have been sold well enough to make mills indifferent about business under 13c. It is stated that in the past sixty days about 4,000 bales have been sold for shipment to the Levant.

A few tire fabric mills report that the past two weeks have brought them more orders than the previous two months did. Price advances did not check buying. Small tire manufacturers have been enabled to negotiate credits better than heretofore. In small communities where the tire mill is an important

industrial institution banks are said to have gone to the mills' rescue. There is now less likelihood of them being forced out of business. There are some exceptions, fabric factors say. Carded peeler was advanced by one group of mills 2 1-2c. Egyptians, combed, are now 3c higher. Combed peeler sales have been made at 62 1-2c. Sales were of high break quality. Shorter staple can be had for less. Contracts on the books now run through June. Tire mills are said to have made 50 per cent of their normal commitments.

Duck mills advanced prices during the week from 1 1-2c to 2c a yard. Discounts have been shortened 2 1-2 per cent. Poundage prices are slightly advanced. In a few instances contracts have been forced on mills for delivery as far ahead as June. There is said to be available supplies of wide ducks. Large army duck and twill sales have forced consumption into single fillings, which are now active and scarce in the spot market.

The Fall River print cloth market was active during the week, a steady business being reported, with prices very firm. The demand included practically all styles. On 36-inch low count goods, the demand was especially strong, with deliveries reaching into the next three and four months. Prices ruled above an eighth cent above the general level of the previous week. Fine goods mills reported a good business. The total sales in the Fall River market was approximately 200,000 pieces.

Cotton goods priced were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s....	8
Gray goods, 38 1-2 in., 64x64s....	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	11
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	13½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard....	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	11½
Brown sheetings, So. Std....	14½
Ticking, 8-ounce....	26
Denims, 2.20 .....	20a20½
Staple gingham .....	14½
Dress gingham .....	18a20½
Standard prints .....	20½
Kid finished cambrics .....	9½a10½

## Netherlands Exporting More Cotton Manufactures.

The Netherlands is exporting more cotton manufactures to the United States. During July 31,639 pounds of yarn, valued at \$22,401, compared with 1,599 pounds, valued at \$1,738, in June, were exported to the United States; while cotton goods valued at \$79,870 were shipped to that country in July, compared with none in June. )Consul General George E. Anderson, Rotterdam, September 6.)

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets continued strong and firm during the week. Buying was larger and prices showed an advance of around 2 cents for the whole list. Dealers report that their sales are being made to practically all yarn consuming trades, although the weavers continue to be the largest buyers. Southern mills have again advanced prices and cotton stocks are reported as being very stiffly held.

Spinners are in a much stronger position that they were a few weeks back and consequently are more independent. The fact that the steadily rising prices did not check sales is taken as a very favorable indication that buyers are regarding the new levels as more permanent than they were first expected to be. Some dealers reported that their sales for the week were larger than they had been in any single week for the past two years.

The continued activity in weaving yarns has very materially reduced stocks held at the mills and in this market, and prices are showing more regularity than in the case of knitting yarns. The demand for weaving yarns came from practically all branches of the trade, and in spite of the fact that dress goods and towel mills reported difficulty in selling goods based on today's yarn prices, they continued to buy large quantities of yarn.

Combed yarns, which for the past several weeks have lagged behind other constructions, showed more activity during the week and are being held at higher prices. There has been an improved demand from mercerizers, knitters and weavers who used combed yarns.

Considerable improvement has also been noted in the carded yarn knitting yarn division of the market, sales being larger at advancing quotations. Underwear mills continue to take more yarns than the hosiery manufacturers, although the demand from the latter is gradually becoming stronger.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
10s	40 @
12s to 14s	41 @42
2-ply 16s	42 @43
2-ply 20s	43 @44
2-ply 24s	47 @
2-ply 26s	48 @49
2-ply 30s	52 @53
2-ply 40s	63 @65
2-ply 50s	78 @
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
5s to 10s	38 @
10s to 12s	39 @
14s	41 @
16s	42 @
20s	43 @44
24s	47 @
30s	52 @
36s	59 @
40s	60 @63
40s extra	67 @
50s	78 @
60s	88 @
Carpet Yarns—	
2, 3 and 4-ply	38 @
5-ply	38 @
Tinged Insulating Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	35 @
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	36 @
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	34 @
12s, 2-ply	36½ @39
20s, 2-ply	38½ @41
26s, 2-ply	43 @
30s, 2-ply	45 @
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s	38 @

12s	39 @
14s	39 @
16s	40 @
20s	41 @
22s	42 @
24s	46 @
26s	47 @
30s	50 @52
40s	60 @62

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	36 @37
10s	37½ @
12s	38 @
14s	38½ @
16s	40 @
20s	39 @41
22s	41 @42
24s	43 @44
26s	45 @
30s	48 @

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	36 @
10s	37 @
12s	37½ @
14s	37½ @
16s	38 @
18s	39½ @
20s	41 @
22s	41 @41½
24s	42 @
26s	44 @
30s	45 @
30s double carded	48 @
30s tying in	43 @

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s	60 @
2-ply 36s	70 @
2-ply 40s	72½ @
2-ply 50s	85 @
2-ply 60s	95 @1 00
2-ply 70s	1 10 @1 15
2-ply 80s	1 25 @1 30

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	49½ @
12s	50 @
14s	50½ @
16s	51 @
18s	52 @
20s	53 @
22s	55 @
26s	56 @
28s	58 @
30s	62 @
32s	64 @
34s	66 @
36s	68 @
40s	72 @
50s	85 @
60s	1 00 @

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	48 @
22s, 2-ply	49 @
24s, 2-ply	50 @
30s, 2-ply	56 @
36s, 2-ply	64 @
40s, 2-ply	66 @
45s, 2-ply	70 @
50s, 2-ply	78 @

Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s	39½ @
12s	40 @
14s	41 @
16s	42 @
20s	45 @
22s	46 @
26s	47 @
28s	48 @
30s	50 @

## Knit-Goods Mill in Venezuela.

There has been formed at Caracas, Venezuela, a firm to engage in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and in the dyeing of yarns. [The name and address of this new mill may be obtained from the Textile Division by referring to file No. 71387.] (Consul Thomas W. Voetter, Caracas, September 27.)

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Superintendent for mill of about 12,000 spindles and 500 looms on coarse colored cotton goods. Applicant must furnish references and where now employed. Other qualifications necessary to operate a mill of this kind under present conditions must be unquestioned. "Superintendent," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Wanted: Thoroughly experienced Cotton Mill Accountant and Auditor for Southern mill. Give full reference and experience in application. Address Auditor, care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

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First-class Band Instructor who also works in the mill. References required. Address, F. G. Carson, North Charlotte, N. C.



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- 1—56 Spindle Slubber (Providence Machine Company. This machine incomplete.
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- 1—36 Spindle Brownell Twister for very coarse work.
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Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

### JOHN B. YOUNG

LAWNDALE, - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

### Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or spinning. Excellent references to show ability and character. Address No. 3607.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 38, good habits, steady worker. Good references, and experience and qualifications. Address No. 3611.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Good weaver of long experience. Can handle wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3612.

WANT position as overseer large cloth room. Thirteen years' experience on all kinds of white goods. Age 32, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3613.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had 24 years' experience, textile education, 3 years on tire duck. Best of references. Address No. 3614.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Excellent worker, long experience, good references. Address No. 3615.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent of good yarn mill. Good references to show past record and experience. Address No. 3616.

WANT position as overseer spinning. North Carolina preferred. Am thoroughly experienced in spinning and have handled rooms in some of the best mills in North Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 3617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Competent, experienced man who can get real results. Good references. Address No. 3618.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric plants. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3619.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on white work, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3620.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent, agent or president. Long experience as mill man, stenographer, general office man. Textile college and I. C. S. courses. References. Address No. 3621.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner. 18 years as overseer and superintendent. Present job for two years. Have run some of the best jobs in the South. Wish change of locality. Piedmont section preferred. Address No. 3622.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, white or colored, plain or fancy work. Have handled some of the best jobs in the Carolinas and can get results. Best of references. Address No. 3623.

WANT position as master mechanic. Competent man of long experience in mill and machine work. Address No. 3624.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Now employed, but

have good reasons for wishing to change. Fine references. Address No. 3625.

WANT position as overseer weaving in medium size mill or second hand in large mill making sheetings, prints, pajama checks. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Can come on short notice. References show I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3626.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large weaving mill, or superintendent of yarn mill; would consider place as overseer spinning. Age 38, with long experience on all kinds of cotton goods and yarns. Good references. Address No. 3627.

WANT position as overseer carding, weaving or spinning. Am textile graduate of I. C. S. and have had two years in one of the best mills in the South. Young, ambitious and a hustler. Address No. 3628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience and training and can get excellent results. Address No. 3629.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Now employed, but wish larger place. References to show character and ability and past record. Address No. 3630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Have had long experience on both positions and have an excellent record in some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3631.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, can get quantity production of excellent quality. Satisfactory references to show ability, training and character. Address No. 3632.

WANT position as superintendent. Am thoroughly trained man, of good executive ability and am capable of getting good results. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3633.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good carder, good manager of help and have had necessary experience to enable me to handle large room on efficient basis. Excellent references. Address No. 3634.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Thoroughly familiar with all classes of goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 3635.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or would take second hand's place in large room. Familiar with all details of weaving room, experienced on wide variety of fabrics. Best of reference. Address No. 3636.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. Can give excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3638.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Married man, settled, three workers in family. Now employed, but am capable of handling a larger job. Good references. Address No. 3639.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics, good manager of help, excellent past record. Address No. 3640.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or designer. Over 25 years' experience in this line, can make practically any class goods made on a loom. Would be glad to correspond with mill needing expert superintendent. Excellent references. Address No. 3641.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill or overseer carding in large mill. Good carder, excellent manager of help, long practical experience and good record as successful superintendent and overseer. Address No. 3642.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Long years of experience as both overseer and superintendent. Excellent references. Address No. 3643.

WANT position as superintendent. High class mill man who wants connection with mill that appreciates quality and quantity production and all around ability to keep plant running smoothly. Best of references. Address No. 3644.

WANT position as overseer carding. Energetic, well trained mill man who thoroughly understands all phases of efficient carding. Address No. 3645.

WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as

carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisetts and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

WANT position as carder or spinner on white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.



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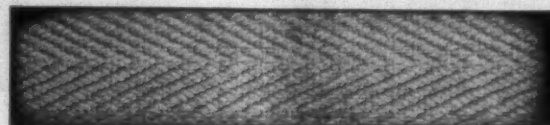
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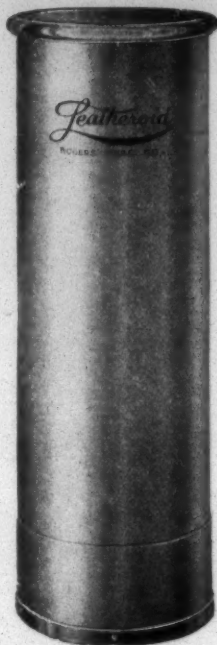


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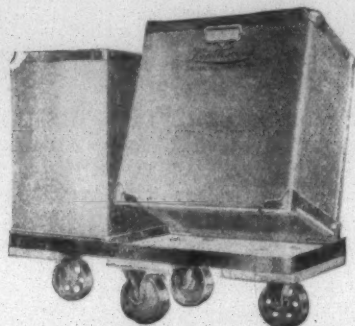
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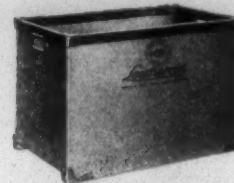
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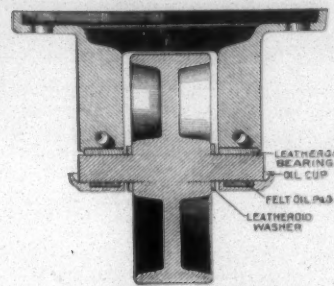
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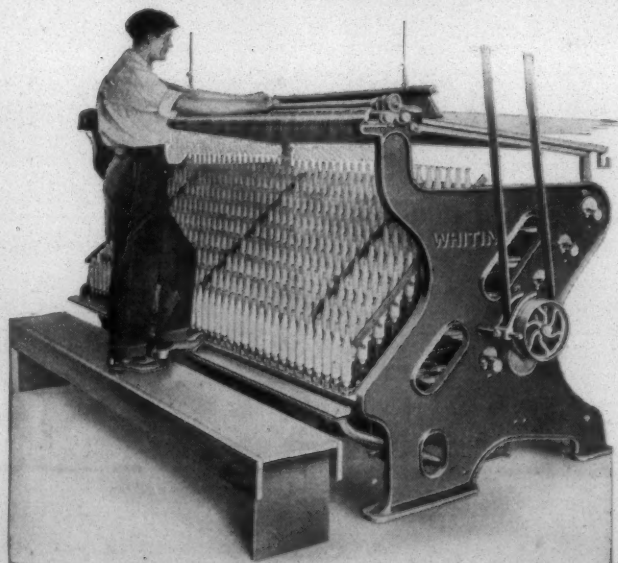
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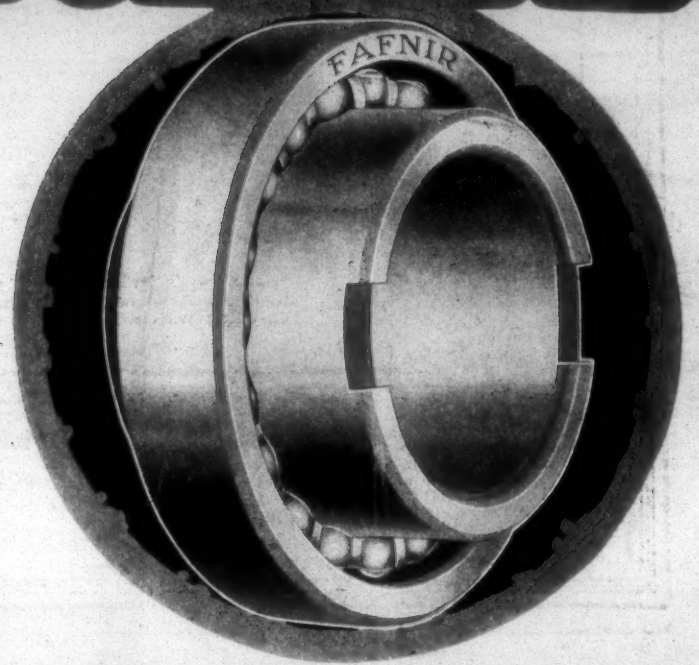
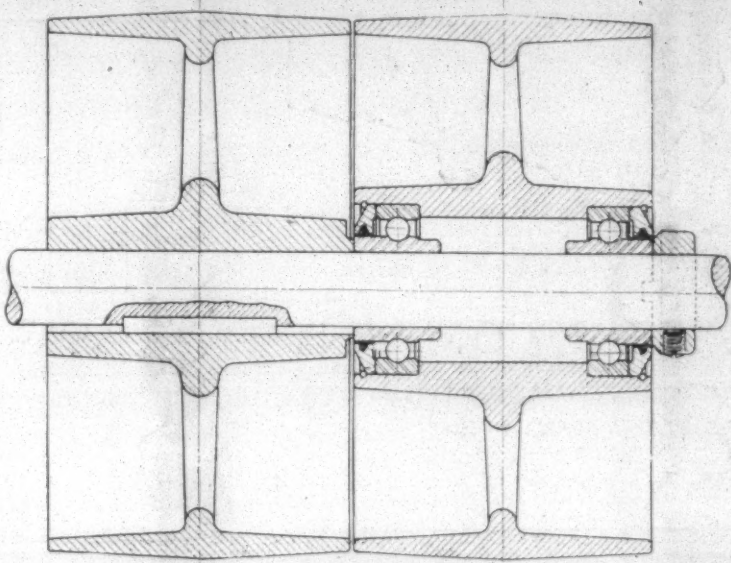
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